

THE  
NOMENCLATURE OF DISEASES

DRAWN UP BY A

JOINT COMMITTEE

APPOINTED BY THE

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

OF

LONDON.



---

(SUBJECT TO DECENNIAL REVISION.)

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FIFTH EDITION,

BEING THE

FOURTH REVISION.

LONDON:

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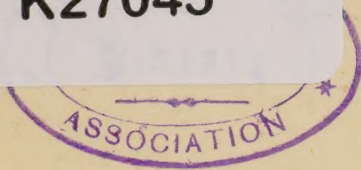
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## PREFACE TO THE FIFTH EDITION.

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THE preparation of the first edition of this work was begun in 1859, Dr. MAYO being President of the College, and it was completed in 1869. Sir THOMAS WATSON was Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Classification appointed to carry out the work. Dr. SIBSON was Secretary and Editor. The second edition was begun in 1880, during the Presidency of Sir RISDON BENNETT, and was published in 1884; Dr. BARCLAY was Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Classification, and Dr. ORD was Secretary and Editor.

The third edition, begun in 1892, during the Presidency of Sir ANDREW CLARK, was published in 1896. Dr. BRISTOWE acted as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Classification, and Dr. PAYNE was Secretary and Editor.

The fourth edition, begun in 1902, during the Presidency of Sir WILLIAM CHURCH, was published in 1906. Dr. PYE-SMITH was Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Classification; Dr. ORMEROD was Secretary and Editor.

Full lists of the names of those who took part in the work will be found in the prefaces to previous editions.

The present is the fifth edition, and was begun in 1912, during the Presidency of Sir THOMAS BARLOW. At a meeting of the Comitia of the Royal College of Physicians on May 9th, 1912, the President was empowered to take certain steps towards the formation of a Committee for the revision of the "Nomenclature



of Diseases." The following Committee was elected upon the nomination of the President at the succeeding Comitia, viz. : July 25th, 1912 :—

The President.

The Registrar.

The Director General of the Naval Medical Service,  
Sir JAMES PORTER, K.C.B.

The Director General of the Army Medical Service,  
Sir WILLIAM GUBBINS, K.C.B., M.V.O., A.M.S.

The President of the Indian Medical Board, Surgeon-General Sir A. BRANFOOT, C.I.E.

The Medical Officer of the Local Government Board,  
Dr. NEWSHOLME, C.B. (now SIR ARTHUR NEWSHOLME, K.C.B.)

The Superintendent of Statistics, General Register Office,  
Dr. T. H. C. STEVENSON.

The President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England,  
Sir RICKMAN J. GODLEE, Bart.

The President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, Dr. BYROM BRAMWELL.

The President of the Royal College of Physicians, Ireland,  
Dr. J. HAWTREY BENSON.

The Regius Professor of Medicine, University of Oxford,  
Sir WILLIAM OSLER, Bart., F.R.S.

The Regius Professor of Medicine, University of Cambridge,  
Sir CLIFFORD ALLBUTT, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Dr. FREDERICK TAYLOR (now Sir FREDERICK TAYLOR, Bart., P.R.C.P.).

Sir ARTHUR WHITELEGGE, K.C.B.

Dr. JOHN F. W. TATHAM.

Dr. F. DE HAVILLAND HALL.

Sir FRANCIS CHAMPNEYS, Bart.

Dr. LEONARD GUTHRIE.

Dr. R. PERCY SMITH.

Dr. H. G. ADAMSON.

Sir E. COOPER PERRY.

Dr. A. E. GARROD, C.M.G., F.R.S.

Dr. H. D. ROLLESTON, C.B.

Prof. W. ANDREWES, F.R.S.

Dr. JAMES TAYLOR.



Sir JOHN ROSE BRADFORD, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S.

Sir HENRY MORRIS, Bart.

Mr. D'ARCY POWER, M.C.

Sir A. PEARCE GOULD, K.C.V.O.

Mr. SIDNEY SPOKES.

Mr. A. H. CHEATLE.

Mr. J. B. LAWFORD.

Prof. S. G. SHATTOCK, F.R.S.



At the first meeting of the Committee, held on November 27th, 1912, the following Sub-Committees and officers were appointed :—

Sub-Committee on Classification, with executive powers :

Chairman—Sir FREDERICK TAYLOR (*President*).

Secretary and Editor—Dr. LEONARD GUTHRIE.

The Director General of the Naval Medical Service.

The Director General of the Army Medical Service.

The Medical Superintendent of Statistics.

Dr. GARROD.

Dr. H. D. ROLLESTON.

Mr. D'ARCY POWER.

Professor SHATTOCK, F.R.S.

With power to add to their number up to twelve.

The following were subsequently added :—

Dr. TATHAM.

Fleet Surgeon W. L. MARTIN, and later, Fleet Surgeon R. E. MUNDAY, representing the D.G., N.M.S.

Lt.-Col. SCOTT, and later, Lt.-Col. BARROW, representing the D.G., A.M.S.

Dr. H. BATTY SHAW.

Mr. W. G. SPENCER.

Sub-Committees to revise the different sections of the former issue and to report to the Sub-Committee on Classification :

For Diseases of the Nervous System, Dr. TOOTH, Dr. JAMES TAYLOR.

For Mental Diseases, Dr. PERCY SMITH, Dr. CRAIG.

For Diseases of the Eye, Mr. LAWFORD, Mr. PARSONS.

For Diseases of the Ear, Mr. CHEATLE, Mr. C. E. WEST.

For Diseases of the Nose, Mouth, and Throat, Dr. F. DE HAVILLAND HALL, Sir ST. CLAIR THOMSON.

For Diseases of the Circulatory System, Dr. MITCHELL BRUCE, Dr. GOSSAGE.

For Diseases of the Respiratory System, Dr. NEWTON PITT, Dr. HECTOR MACKENZIE.

For Diseases of the Digestive System, Dr. SAUNDBY, Dr. H. P. HAWKINS.

For Diseases of the Teeth, Mr. SPOKES, Mr. ROUW.

For Diseases of the Urinary System, Dr. S. WEST, Dr. LANGMEAD, and Mr. THOMSON-WALKER.

For Diseases of the Lymphatic System, Dr. ROLLESTON, Dr. BATTY SHAW.

For Diseases of the Male Organs of Generation, Mr. D'ARCY POWER, Mr. BURGHARD.

For Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation, Sir FRANCIS CHAMPNEYS, Bart., Dr. HERBERT SPENCER.

For Diseases of the Breast, Mr. BERRY, Mr. BETHAM ROBINSON.

For Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion, Mr. KELLOCK, Mr. WARREN LOW, Dr. SIDNEY PHILLIPS.

For Diseases of the Skin, Dr. ADAMSON, Dr. WHITFIELD.

For Injuries, Mr. CARLING, Mr. STANLEY BOYD.

For Operations, Sir GEORGE MAKINS, Mr. CHARTERS SYMONDS.

For Malformations, Prof. KEITH, Prof. SHATTOCK.

For Tumours, Prof. ANDREWES, Prof. SHATTOCK.

For Poisons, Dr. F. J. SMITH, Dr. WILLCOX.

For Animal Parasites, Prof. MINCHIN, Dr. T. W. SHORE.

For Vegetable Parasites, Prof. TANNER HEWLETT, Mr. FOULERTON.



Soon after the outbreak of War in August, 1914, the Sub-Committee on Classification were deprived of the services of many of their most valued members. Dr. ROLLESTON, Dr. GARROD, Fleet Surgeon MARTIN, Fleet Surgeon MUNDAY, Lt.-Colonel SCOTT, and Lt.-Colonel BARROW were called up on active Naval or Military duty, whilst the Superintendent of Statistics, Dr. STEVENSON, found the work of his department too heavy to enable him to attend meetings of the Sub-Committee. In place of them the Sub-Committee were fortunate enough to secure the help of Dr. BATTY SHAW, and Mr. W. G. SPENCER.

The Committee have to lament the deaths of Professor MINCHIN and of Mr. STANLEY BOYD during the progress of the work.

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# MEMORANDUM BY SUB-COMMITTEE ON CLASSIFICATION.

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The principal changes in the plan of the present edition are as follows :—

The Section called “Infective Diseases” in the last issue is now described as “Diseases caused by Infection.”

“Intoxications” have been incorporated in the list of Poisons which will be found in the Appendix. “General Diseases not included in the two preceding Groups” have now been classified into three new Groups :—

Diseases of the Blood.

Diseases of the Ductless or Endocrine Glands.

Diseases due to Disorders of Nutrition or of Metabolism.

Among Diseases referable to the Nervous System is a large and heterogeneous group of disorders which can only be classified at present as “Names of symptoms, groups of symptoms, diseases named with reference to their symptoms, and diseases of which the pathogenesis is not accurately known.”

In other Sections will be found similar disorders and symptoms which cannot be classified separately. Each is marked with an asterisk referring to a note at the foot of each page on which it occurs.

The Section headed “Certain morbid conditions incident to various parts” and that headed “An enumeration of morbid states and processes used as a basis of arrangement of local diseases,” have been



omitted as redundant. These conditions are all embodied in the text of the various sections.

In so far as individual organs and structures admit such classification, the order is as follows:—

- (1) Inflammation and its varieties.
- (2) Vascular conditions:—Hyperæmia, Hæmorrhage, Anæmia, Œdema, Thrombosis, Embolism, Necrosis, Gangrene.
- (3) Hypertrophy and Atrophy.
- (4) Local manifestations of general diseases such as Syphilis, Tuberculosis.
- (5) Diseases, and disorders of function special to the organ under consideration.
- (6) Local nervous affections, such as Atony, Spasm, Paralysis.
- (7) Degenerations.
- (8) Mechanical results of disease.
- (9) Cysts and New Growths, non-malignant and malignant
- (10) Effects of Parasites.
- (11) Effects of Poisons.
- (12) Malformations.
- (13) Injuries.
- (14) Foreign Bodies.

“Injuries” have been divided into “general” and “local.” Space has been saved and repetition has been avoided by enumerating only the varieties of injuries which may affect organs and structures in general, and by not recapitulating them in the case of each separate organ or structure.

The lists of Tumours, of Parasites (animal and vegetable), and of Malformations have been rewritten, and numerous additions have been made.

As in former editions, a list of Surgical Operations has been supplied in the Appendix. The Sub-Committee are of opinion that it might be omitted with advantage from future editions as being out of place in a “Nomenclature of Diseases.” Although it may be argued that its introduction serves a historical

purpose, it may be pointed out that the operations practised or introduced during each decade could be discovered by reference to Text-books on Surgery.

Varieties or special forms of diseases are usually indicated by being "indented," *i.e.*, printed below and somewhat to the right of the main heading; but indented names do not necessarily include all forms of the heading under which they are indented.

In the present edition, the system of numbering each entry, and the use of *italics* in conjunction with *numbers* in brackets have been discontinued. The only *numbers* in the text refer to different sections in which the disease in question is entered, and to the lists of Tumours, Cysts, Malformations, Poisons, Parasites and Injuries.

The numbers in the Index refer only to the page or pages in the text on which the various entries will be found.

In regard to the use of Synonyms the name of the disease which appears first is that by which it is usually known. The Synonym is the Greek or Latin or English equivalent.

In making a return it is optional to employ the name of the disease which appears first, or its synonym.

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# THE USE OF CAPITALS IN THE BOTANICAL NOMENCLATURE.

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The method of using Capitals in the case of scientific names throughout the Botanical Nomenclature is that determined by the International Congress of Botany in 1905. By this arrangement the second word, which is the specific name, begins with a small letter, except in cases in which such words—whether substantives or adjectives—are taken (1) from generic names previously used, or (2) from names of persons. For instance,—“*Aconitum ferox*.” Here the word indicating the species is a simple adjective. In “*Aconitum Napellus*” the qualifying word although indicating the species is a previous generic name; and in “*Aconitum Jacquini*,” the species is indicated by a word derived from the name of a person. In each of the last two cases the qualifying word begins with a capital letter.

On the other hand, in Zoological Nomenclature, when the qualifying word indicating the species is derived from the name of a person, it always begins with a small initial letter, *e.g.*, “*Filaria bancrofti*.”

The names of some of the Parasites are followed by two proper names, of which the first is included in brackets, *e.g.*, “*Entamœba Coli* (Lösch) Schaudinn.” The second unbracketed name in this and similar instances is that of the author who introduced the existing combination. The bracketed name is that of the author who previously had used the second or specific name in conjunction with a different generic name for the same organism, *e.g.*, “*Amœba Coli*.”

In one case at least, in the Animal Parasites, the name of the author is only one, and is bracketed. This means that he is the author of the second name only, the author of the combination being unknown.

## EQUIVALENT TERMS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

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After prolonged consideration it was decided to omit the triple column of Latin, French and German equivalents or translations which formed a prominent feature in previous editions.

The aim of the compilers of the first edition in 1869 was as stated in the Preface, "to prepare a Nomenclature suitable to England and to all countries where the English language is in common use . . . ." and "to lay the foundations for a Nomenclature of Diseases in any language extant on earth." With this object in view—"they have supplied for each name the corresponding Latin term which is the language of ancient science, and probably the fittest language for a Nomenclature common to all the world: and also the equivalent term in three modern languages which are the richest in medical learning and literature—the French, the German, and the Italian."

The Italian version was left out in the third edition, but the Latin, French and German equivalents were retained in the third edition (1896) and in the fourth edition (1906).

The Sub-Committee arrived at their decision on the following grounds:—

(1) The ambition of the compilers of the first edition to be the founders of an International Nomenclature has not been realised.

(2) It is impossible to guarantee the correctness of the French and German equivalents except by International agreement.



(3) The insertion of the French and German names of every disease is beyond the scope of a British Nomenclature of Diseases.

In regard to the omission of the Latin and Greek equivalents a more detailed explanation may be expected.

It may be pointed out (1) That the Latin equivalents are very often translations of English phrases. (2) That many of the names of diseases in common use are framed upon a Latin or Greek basis, or are hybrid combinations sanctioned by time. Such names, therefore, need not be expressed in separate Latin columns.

In this volume other Latin and Greek names have been incorporated in the text either as synonyms of English names or as main headings in any case in which the Latin or Greek name is more frequently used than the English equivalent.

In conclusion, the Sub-Committee express the hope that with the present simplification, the Nomenclature of Diseases will be generally used by all Medical Practitioners for the Registration of Diseases, and the return of Causes of Death, since uniformity of terms is of the greatest importance for all statistical purposes.

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## DISEASES CAUSED BY INFECTION.

---

\*Actinomycosis. **Synonym**, Streptotrichosis.

\*Amœbiasis.

\*Anthrax. **Synonyms**, Woolsorters' disease, Malignant pustule.

\*Aspergillosis.

Blackwater fever. **Synonym**, Febris hæmoglobinurica.

\*Blastomycosis.

Botulism.

Chicken pox. **Synonym**, Varicella.

Cholera, Asiatic.

\*Colon bacillus, infection by.

Cow pox. **Synonym**, Vaccinia.

Dengue. **Synonym**, Denguis.

Diphtheria.

Dysentery.

**Varieties**: *a.* Protozoal, *e.g.*, Amœbio.  
*b.* Bacillary.

Endocarditis, malignant.

Enteric fever.

**Varieties**: *a.* Typhoid fever.  
*b.* Paratyphoid fever.

Enteritis, infective.

Return under this head cases of diarrhoea due to infected food.

\*Erysipelas.

\*Foot-and-mouth disease. **Synonym**, Epizootic stomatitis.

---

\* In cases where one or more organs or localities are principally affected, it is desirable that the fact should be stated.

For list of vegetable and animal parasites. see p. 220.

\*Gangrene, acute infective.

Gas gangrene.

\*Glanders. **Synonym, Equinia.**

Variety: Farcy.

Glandular fever.

Goitre and endemic cretinism.

\*Gonococcal infection.

*e.g.*, Gonorrhœa and gonococcal synovitis.

Influenza.

Jaundice.

Varieties: *a.* Bacillary.

*b.* Spirochætal. (Spirochætosis ictero-hæmorrhagica, Spirochætosis recurrens.)

\*Leishmaniasis.

Varieties: *a.* Kala-Azar.

*b.* Infantile Kala-Azar.

*c.* Tropical sore.

\*Leprosy. **Synonym, Lepra.**

Varieties: *a.* Nodular.

*b.* Anæsthetic.

\*Madura disease. **Synonym, Mycetoma.**

The white variety should be returned under actinomycosis.

Malaria. **Synonym, Ague.**

Varieties: *a.* Quartan.

*b.* Benign tertian.

*c.* Sub-tertian. **Synonyms, Aestivo-autumnal, Malignant.**

*d.* Malarial cachexia.

Measles. **Synonym, Morbilli.**

Mediterranean fever. **Synonym, Undulant fever.**

Meningococcal infection.

Varieties: *a.* Cerebro-spinal fever.

*b.* Posterior basal meningitis.

---

\* In cases where one or more organs or localities are principally affected, it is desirable that the fact should be stated.

For list of vegetable and animal parasites see p. 220.



\*Mumps. **Synonym**, Epidemic parotitis.

Plague. **Synonym**, Pestis.

\*Pneumococcal infection.

Polio-encephalitis, acute.

Polio-myelitis, acute.

Polio-encephalo-myelitis, acute.

Psittacosis.

\*Psorospermosis.

\*Pyogenic infection.

Abscess.

Osteomyelitis.

Pyæmia.

Return under this head the local condition which gave rise to the infection, and the infective agent if known. Pyæmia occurring in connection with parturition should be described as "Puerperal pyæmia." The term "Puerperal fever" should not be used.

Pyrexia of uncertain origin.

The terms "Febricula," and "Continued fever" should not be used.

Rabies. **Synonym**, Hydrophobia.

Rat-bite fever.

Relapsing fever. **Synonym**, Spirochætosis recurrens.

\*Rheumatic fever. **Synonym**, Acute rheumatism.

The term "Rheumatism" should not be used without qualification. The condition sometimes described as "Chronic Rheumatism" should be returned under appropriate headings, *e.g.*, those on p. 130, 131

Rubella. **Synonym**, German measles.

Sand-fly fever.

Scarlet fever. **Synonym**, Scarlatina.

---

\* In cases where one or more organs or localities are principally affected, it is desirable that the fact should be stated.

For list of vegetable and animal parasites see p. 220.

**\*Septicæmia.**

Return under this heading the local condition which gave rise to Septicæmia, and the infective agent, if known. Pyæmia, Septicæmia, and Toxæmia occurring in connection with parturition should be described as "Puerperal pyæmia," "Puerperal septicæmia," and "Puerperal toxæmia," respectively. The term "Puerperal fever" should not be used. Other conditions formerly included under the term "Puerperal fever" should be returned under "Affections consequent on parturition," p. 125, the word "Puerperal" being in all cases prefixed to the word denoting the local process.

**Small-pox.    Synonym, Variola.**

In every case the presence or absence of marks of vaccination, and when marks are present, their number, size and character should be noted. Any reliable information should be added as to whether the patient was:—

Unvaccinated.

Vaccinated in infancy only.

Vaccinated after infancy (state age if known).

Vaccinated only after infection with small-pox.

Revaccinated (give dates if known).

**\*Spirochætosis.****\*Sporotrichosis.****\*Syphilis.    Synonym, Lues.**

a. Acquired syphilis.

b. Congenital syphilis.

Tetanus.

Tick fever.

Trench fever.

Trypanosomiasis.    Synonym, Sleeping sickness.

**\*Tuberculosis.**

Variety: Lupus.

Typhus fever.

Verruga.

Whooping cough.    Synonym, Pertussis.

Yaws.    Synonym, Framboesia.

Yellow fever.

---

\* In cases where one or more organs or localities are principally affected it is desirable that the fact should be stated.

For list of vegetable and animal parasites see p. 220.



## DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

## SECTION I.

## DISEASES OF THE NERVES.

State the nerve or nerves affected.

\*Inflammation and Degeneration. **Synonym**, Neuritis.

a. Localised.

b. Multiple.

Leprosy.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

New growth, non-malignant.

†Neurofibromatosis.

New growth, malignant.

} See list of tumours on p. 187.

Effects of poisons.

See list at p. 212.

Effects of injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Effects of pressure of cervical rib.

See malformations, p. 193.

## DISEASES OF SPINAL MENINGES.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Meningitis.

a. Of dura mater. **Synonym**, Pachymeningitis.

Acute :

Suppurative.

Chronic :

Hæmorrhagic.

Suppurative.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

† When the condition occurs in more than one member of the family the fact should be stated.

b. Of pia mater, and arachnoid. **Synonym, Leptomeningitis.**

Acute :

Suppurative.

Chronic :

Hæmorrhagic.

State whether diffuse or local.

Meningeal effusion.

Of cerebro-spinal fluid.

Serous.

Hæmorrhagic.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Meningococcal infection.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list of tumours at p. 187.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

## DISEASES OF THE SPINAL CORD.

\*Inflammation and Softening. **Synonym, Myelitis.**

a. Acute :

Local.

Transverse.

Diffuse.

Disseminated.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.



*b.* Chronic :

Local.

Transverse.

Diffuse.

Disseminated.

Acute polio-myelitis.

\*Hæmorrhage. **Synonym**, Hæmato-myelia.

\*Thrombosis.

\*Embolism.

Degeneration.

Of anterior cornua.

Progressive muscular atrophy.

†Family type in children (Werdnig-Hoffman).

Of lateral columns.

Primary lateral sclerosis. **Synonym**, Primary spastic paraplegia.Secondary lateral sclerosis. **Synonym**, Secondary spastic paraplegia.Of anterior cornua and of lateral columns. **Synonym**, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

Of posterior columns.

Posterior sclerosis.

Tabes dorsalis. **Synonym**, Locomotor ataxy.

Of lateral and posterior columns.

Postero-lateral sclerosis. **Synonym**, Ataxic paraplegia.†Family or hereditary ataxy. **Synonym**, Friedreich's disease.

Of anterior, lateral and posterior columns.

Subacute combined sclerosis.

If associated with anæmia, pellagra, diabetes or other diseases, the fact should be stated.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

† When this occurs in more than one member of a family, the fact should be stated.

Disseminated sclerosis. **Synonym**, Insular sclerosis.

Syringo-myelia.

Hydro-myelia. **Synonym**, Hydrorrhachis.

Landry's acute ascending paralysis.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Injuries.

Compression.

Laceration.

Caisson disease, Divers' paralysis.

Concussion, including some forms of shell-shock.

See list at p. 157.

#### DISEASES OF THE CEREBRAL MENINGES.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Meningitis.

State whether diffuse or local, acute or chronic.

a. Of dura mater. **Synonym**, Pachymeningitis.

Acute or Chronic.

Suppurative.

Hæmorrhagic.

b. Of pia mater and arachnoid. **Synonym**, Leptomeningitis.

Acute or Chronic.

Suppurative.

Hæmorrhagic.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

\*Meningeal effusion.

Of cerebro-spinal fluid.

Cerebro-spinal rhinorrhœa.

Serous.

Hæmorrhagic.

Hæmatoma.

Extra-dural.

Subdural.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Meningococcal infection.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Posterior basal meningitis.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

Meningocele.

} See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.



## DISEASES OF THE BRAIN.

The part of the brain affected should be specified according to the following order:—Cortex, Corpus striatum, Corona radiata, Internal capsule, Thalamus, Mid-brain, Ependyma of ventricles, Crus cerebri, Medulla oblongata, Cerebellum.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym, Encephalitis.***a.* Acute.

Softening.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

*b.* Chronic.

Softening.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Induration.

## Polio-encephalitis.

## \*Hæmorrhage.

## \*Hyperæmia.

## \*Anæmia.

General.

Local.

## Sclerosis.

General.

Local.

Disseminated or insular

## \*Softening.

## \*Necrosis (from vascular occlusion by thrombosis, embolism, or pressure).

## Porencephaly.

## \*Atrophy.

General.

\*Local.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Associated nuclear palsies, acute and chronic.

a. Superior.

Ophthalmoplegia.

Interna.

Externa.

b. Inferior.

Bulbar paralysis. **Synonym**, Labio-glosso-laryngeal  
paralysis.

Diseases of cerebral arteries.

Diseases of cerebral veins and sinuses.

} See diseases of the circu-  
latory system, p. 44.

\*Hydrocephalus.

Congenital.

Acquired.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Parasites.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Tuberous sclerosis.

Malformations.

Encephalocele.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries, including some forms of shell-shock.

See list at p. 157.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

## SECTION II.

This division contains the names of symptoms, groups of symptoms, diseases named with reference to their symptoms, and diseases of which the pathogenesis is not accurately known.

\*Coma.

\*Apoplexy.

\*Paralysis. **Synonym, Palsy.**

In cases of local paralysis the nerves or muscles affected should be specified.

Paraplegia.

Hemiplegia.

Monoplegia.

Diplegia.

} State whether acquired or congenital.

Amaurotic family idiocy.

\*Paralysis of the sympathetic system.

Ocular.

Cervical.

Thoracic.

Vaso-motor neuroses.

See diseases of the circulatory system, p. 44.

Myasthenia gravis.

Periodic paralysis.

\*Tremor.

Intention tremor.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.



Paralysis agitans. **Synonyms**, Shaking palsy, Parkinson's disease.

Chorea.

Hereditary chorea. **Synonym**, Huntington's chorea.

Progressive degeneration of lenticular nucleus, with hepatic cirrhosis.

\*Ataxy.

Cerebellar.

Spinal.

\*Spasm.

Clonic.

Myoclonus or paramyoclonus multiplex.

Tonic.

Spasmus nutans.

Athetosis.

Myotonia congenita. **Synonym**, Thomsen's disease.

Myotonia atrophica.

Torticollis.

Spasmodic (acquired).

Permanent (congenital or from injury at birth).

See list of injuries, p. 157.

Tics.

Habit-spasms.

Craft-neuroses (spasmodic or neuralgic).

Writers' cramp.

Writers' neuralgia.

Similar affections may be produced by other concerted movements, such as those of the pianist, violinist, typist, telegraphist, sempstress, and the like.

---

\* This term, being the name of a symptom should only be used when more precise information is wanting. When the cause is known, the return should be made under the head of such cause.

## Neuralgia.

State the nerve or nerves affected.

Tic douloureux.

## \*Convulsions.

Of infancy.

Of pregnancy.

Of the puerperium.

Of uræmia.

} **Synonym, Eclampsia.**

## Epilepsy.

Major.

Minor.

## \*Jacksonian epilepsy.

## \*Spasm of the glottis.

Laryngismus stridulus.

## Tetany.

Carpo-pedal spasm.

## \*Vertigo.

Ocular.

Aural. **Synonyms, Labyrinthine or Auditory vertigo,**  
Mènière's disease.

Laryngeal.

Epileptiform.

Gastric.

Circulatory.

## \*Tinnitus aurium.

## \*Headache.

Migraine. **Synonym, Hemicrania.**

Ophthalmoplegic migraine.

---

\* This term, being the name of a symptom, should only be used when more precise information is wanting. When the cause is known, the return should be made under the head of such cause.

\*Hyperæsthesia.

\*Anæsthesia.

\*Hemianæsthesia.

\*Paræsthesia.

\*Acroparæsthesia.

Hysteria.

Trance.

Catalepsy.

Somnambulism.

\*Delirium.

\*Aphasia.

Stammering.

Idioglossia.

Apraxia.

\*Hiccough, **Synonym**, Singultus.

\*Dumbness, **Synonym**, Mutism.

Neurasthenia.

Traumatic (including the effects of shell explosion unaccompanied by concussion).

Nervous disorders caused by chemical and other poisons.

Lead.	}	See list of poisons at p. 212.
Arsenic.		
Mercury.		
Alcohol.		

Nervous disorders associated with infective and other diseases such as diphtheria, influenza, gout, uræmia, beri-beri, diabetes, etc.

(See under respective headings.)

---

is term, being the name of a symptom, should only be used when precise information is wanting. When the cause is known, the return made under the head of such cause,



MENTAL DISEASES.

---

## I.—ERRORS OF DEVELOPMENT.

Idiocy.

Variety to be stated.

Imbecility.

Feeble-mindedness.

Moral imbecility.

Sexual perversion.

## II.—DISORDERS OF FUNCTION.

Mania (acute, intermittent, chronic).

Associated with :—

Hysteria.

Pregnancy.

Parturition and lactation  
(puerperal).

Epilepsy.

Old age.

Acute or chronic disease.

Injury.

See list of injuries at p. 157.

Melancholia (acute, intermittent, chronic).

Agitated.

Stuporous.

Hypochondriacal.

Associated with :—

Pregnancy.

Parturition and lactation  
(puerperal).

The climacteric.

Old age.

Acute or chronic disease.

Injury.

See list of injuries at p. 157.

Maniacal-depressive insanity.

Circular insanity, Alternating insanity.

Stupor.

*a.* Anergic.

*b.* Delusional.

Delusional insanity (acute or chronic).

Insanity of systematised delusions. **Synonym, Paranoia.**

Psychasthenia.

Obsessional insanity.

### III.—INSANITY OF INFECTIVE, TOXIC AND OTHER GENERAL CONDITIONS.

\*Acute delirium.

Acute delirious mania.

Insanity associated with acute infective diseases.

Febrile.

Post-febrile.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause.

Confusional insanity. **Synonym,** Exhaustion psychosis.

Syphilitic insanity.

General paralysis of the insane. **Synonym,** Dementia paralytica.

Tabo-paresis.

Dementia from local cerebral syphilis.

Insanity due to alcohol. Acute or chronic.

Delirium tremens.

Polyneuritic psychosis.

„ to morphia.

„ to cocaine.

„ to haschish.

„ to lead.

„ to other poisons.

} See list of poisons,  
p. 212.

Insanity associated with :—

Graves's disease.

Myxœdema.

Cretinism.

Chorea.

Hereditary chorea.

Diabetes.

Renal disease.

Pellagra.

Dementia præcox.

Dementia (primary or secondary).

From organic cerebral disease other than syphilitic.

From arterial disease.

Senile.

From epilepsy.

From injury.

See list of injuries at p. 157.



---

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

---

## DISEASES OF THE CONJUNCTIVA.

**\*Inflammation.   Synonym, Conjunctivitis.**

Acute.

Catarrhal.

Purulent.

Of the newly born.—*Ophthalmia neonatorum*.

Of children and adults.

Membranous.

Phlyctenular.

Ulcerative.

Chronic.

Catarrhal.

Spring catarrh.

Purulent.

Follicular.

Granular.   **Synonym, Trachoma.**

Nodular.   **Synonym, Ophthalmia nodosa.**

**\*Ecchymosis.**

**\*Edema.**

Chemosis.

Pinguecula.

Pterygium.

Amyloid degeneration.

Xerosis.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Hæmangiectasis.

Lymphangiectasis.

Diphtheria.

Gonococcal infection.

Syphilis.

Actinomycosis.

Tuberculosis.

Leprosy.

Parasitic disease.

*Filaria loa*.

} See list at p. 220.

New growths, non malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Effects of injury.

See list at p. 157.

Effects of light.

See diseases of retina at p. 26.

Effects of drugs.

See list at p. 212.

#### DISEASES OF THE CORNEA.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym, Keratitis.**

Herpetic.

Bullous.

Punctate.

Phlyctenular.

Filamentary.

Interstitial. **Synonym, Parenchymatous.**

Sclerosing.

Trachomatous.

Pannus.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

**\*Ulcerative.**

Superficial.

Fascicular.

Phlyctenular.

Ulcus serpens.

Chronic serpiginous. **Synonym, Mooren's ulcer.**

Hypopyon ulcer.

Neuropathic.

Atheromatous.

**\*Suppurative.**

Hypopyon.

**\*Necrotic. Synonym, Keratomalakia.****Opacity.**

Inflammatory.

Nebula.

Leukoma.

**Degenerative.**

Arcus senilis.

Band-shaped.

Nodular.

Reticular.

**\*Edema.****Keratectasia.**

Anterior staphyloma.

Keratoconus. **Synonym, Conical cornea.**

Keratoglobus.

**Tuberculosis.****Syphilis.****Parasites.**

See list at p. 220.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.



Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

### DISEASES OF THE SCLEROTIC.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Scleritis.

Superficial. **Synonym**, Episcleritis.

Annular. **Synonym**, Brawny infiltration of the sclerotic.

Sclerectasia.

Ciliary staphyloma.

Equatorial staphyloma.

Posterior staphyloma.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Leprosy.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Injuries.

Refer to list at p 157..

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

## DISEASES OF THE IRIS.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym, Iritis.**

Serous.

Plastic.

Suppurative.

Sympathetic.

Sympathetic ophthalmitis.

Tremulous iris. **Synonym, Irido-donesis.**

Synechia.

Anterior.

Posterior.

Annular. **Synonym, Seclusio pupillæ.**

Blocked pupil. **Synonym, Occlusio pupillæ.**

Inequality of the pupils (Anisocoria).

Constriction of the pupils (Miosis).

Dilatation of the pupils (Mydriasis).

Paralysis of the iris (Iridoplegia).

\*Atrophy.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

## DISEASES OF THE CILIARY BODY.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym, Cyclitis. Irido-cyclitis.**

Serous.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Plastic.

Suppurative.

Sympathetic.

Sympathetic ophthalmitis.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Glaucoma.

Primary.

Acute. **Synonym**, Congestive.

Chronic.

\*Secondary.

Infantile. **Synonyms**, Buphthalmia, Hydrophthalmia.

#### DISEASES OF THE LENS.

Cataract.

Anterior capsular.

Cortical.

Perinuclear. **Synonyms**, Lamellar, Zonular.

Nuclear.

Juvenile.

Senile.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.



\*Secondary.

Posterior. **Synonym,** Posterior polar cataract.

Congenital.

Lamellar.

Nuclear.

\*Dislocation of the lens.

Congenital. **Synonym,** Ectopia lentis.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

#### DISEASES OF THE VITREOUS.

Fluidity. **Synonym,** Synchysis.

\*Opacity.

Simple.

From blood.

From pus.

From cholesterin. **Synonym,** Synchysis scintillans.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

#### DISEASES OF THE CHOROID.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym,** Choroiditis.

\*\*Exudative.

Suppurative.

Metastatic.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

\*\* State whether disseminated, diffuse, anterior or central.

\*Retino-choroiditis.

\*Degeneration.

Vascular.

Colloid.

Osseous.

Senile or central.

Guttate.

Areolar.

Circumpapillary.

Myopic.

\*Hæmorrhage.

\*Detachment.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Miliary.

Conglomerate.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

## DISEASES OF THE RETINA.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym, Retinitis.**

Exudative.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Suppurative.

Metastatic.

Retinitis circinata.

Retinitis punctata albescens.

Photoretinitis.

See injuries, p. 157.

\*Choroido-retinitis.

Retinitis pigmentosa.

\*Anæmia.

\*Œdema.

\*Hæmorrhage.

Pre-retinal. **Synonym, Sub-hyaloid.**

Intra-retinal.

Sub-retinal.

\*Degeneration.

Toxic, *e.g.*, from tobacco, alcohol, etc.

Vascular.

Amaurotic family idiocy.

See diseases of nervous system, p. 12.

Affection of retinal blood vessels.

Embolism.

Thrombosis.

} See diseases of optic nerve, p. 28.

\*Detachment.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Diseases associated with :—

Malaria.

Leukæmia.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.



Albuminuria. **Synonym**, Renal neuro-retinitis.  
Glycosuria.

Parasites.

See list at p. 220.

New growths, non-malignant	}	See list at p. 187.
New growths, malignant.		

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

#### DISEASES OF THE OPTIC NERVE.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Optic neuritis.

Papillitis (including papilloedema or "choked disc").

Retro-ocular.

\*Neuro-retinitis.

\*Hyperæmia.

\*Hæmorrhage.

Embolism of arteria centralis retinae.

Thrombosis of arteria centralis retinae.

\*Atrophy.

Primary.

Hereditary. **Synonym**, Leber's atrophy.

Congenital.

Infantile.

Senile.

Secondary.

Following optic neuritis.

Following disease of retina.

Toxic.

---

\* When the cause is known return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

Intra-dural.

Extra-dural.

} See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

#### AFFECTIONS OF THE WHOLE EYE-BALL.

\*Panophthalmitis.

Sympathetic ophthalmitis.

Shrunken eyeball.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

#### SYMPTOMATIC DISTURBANCES OF VISION.

\*Defects of the field of vision, *e.g.*, Hemianopsia and Central scotoma.

Amblyopia and Amaurosis.

Congenital.

Hysterical.

From disuse.

From hæmorrhage.

Night-blindness.

Day-blindness.

---

\* When the cause is known return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Perverted visual sensations.

Micropsia.

Macropsia.

Metamorphopsia.

Photopsia.

Chromatopsia.

Erythropsia, Xanthopsia, &c.

Colour blindness.

Congenital.

Partial.

Complete.

Acquired.

Partial.

Complete.

Muscæ volitantes.

Ametropia or anomaly of refraction.

Hypermetropia.

Myopia.

Astigmatism.

#### DISORDERS OF THE MECHANISM OF ACCOMMODATION.

Presbyopia.

Spasm of ciliary muscle.

Fatigue of ciliary muscle. **Synonym,** Accommodative asthenopia.

Paralysis of ciliary muscle. **Synonym,** Cycloplegia.

Ophthalmoplegia interna.

See diseases of nervous system, p. 11.



## MOTOR ANOMALIES OF EXTERNAL MUSCLES.

Squint. **Synonym**, Strabismus.

Paralytic.

Concomitant. **Synonym**, Comitant.

Hyperkinetic.

Latent. **Synonym**, Heterophoria.

Conjugate deviation.

Skew deviation.

Ophthalmoplegia externa.

See diseases of nervous system, p. 11.

\*Nystagmus.

Congenital.

Acquired.

Occupational, *e.g.*, Miners'.

Spasmus nutans.

See diseases of nervous system, p. 13.

## DISEASES OF THE EYELIDS.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Blepharitis.

Suppurative.

Stye.

Abscess.

\*Œdema.

\*Ecchymosis.

\*Emphysema.

Concretions in Meibomian glands.

Entropion.

Distichiasis.

Trichiasis.

---

\* When the cause is known return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Ectropion.

Symblepharon.

Ankyloblepharon.

Ptosis.

Congenital.

Paralytic.

Blepharospasm.

Xanthoma. **Synonym, Xanthelasma.**

Gout.

Tophus.

Erysipelas.

Syphilis.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

Chalazion.

Tarsal cysts.

} See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

#### DISEASES OF LACRYMAL APPARATUS.

\*Inflammation of lacrymal gland. **Synonym, Dacryo-adenitis.**

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Mikulicz's disease.

See also p. 86.

\*Fistula of lacrymal gland.

\*Inflammation of lacrymal sac. **Synonym**, Dacryo-cystitis.

Acute.

Suppurative. **Synonym**, Lacrymal abscess.

Chronic. **Synonym**, Mucocele.

\*Fistula of lacrymal sac.

Eversion of punctum lacrymale.

Obstruction of punctum lacrymale.

Obstruction of canaliculus.

Obstruction of nasal duct.

Epiphora.

Tuberculosis.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Concretions in lacrymal apparatus. **Synonym**, Dacryoliths.

#### DISEASES OF THE ORBIT AND NEIGHBOURING PARTS.

\*Inflammation of connective tissue.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.



\*Hæmorrhage.

\*Emphysema.

\*Inflammation of bone.

Osteoplastic.

Carious.

Necrotic.

\*Exophthalmos. **Synonym**, Proptosis.

Pulsatile (from arterio-venous anastomosis).

Exophthalmic goitre.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

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\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

## DISEASES OF THE EAR.

## DISEASES OF THE EXTERNAL EAR.

Auricle and external meatus.

Specify in all cases the part affected and the cause when known.

\*Inflammation.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Gangrenous.

Chronic.

Furunculosis.

Ceruminous obstruction.

Foreign bodies.

Keratosis obturans.

Erysipelas.

Eczema.

Perichondritis.

Necrosis.

Periostitis.

Hyperostosis.

Exostosis.

Osteitis.

Caries.

Necrosis.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Tophus.

Keloid.

Hæmatoma auris.

Sebaceous cyst.

Otomycosis.

Raynaud's disease.

Lupus.

Syphilis.

Diphtheria.

Herpes.

Leprosy.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

#### DISEASES OF THE MIDDLE EAR TRACT.

(Comprising the Middle Ear, Antrum, Mastoid process and Eustachian Tube.)

#### MIDDLE EAR, INCLUDING THE ANTRUM.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Otitis media.

Acute or chronic.

Catarrhal.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Perforation of membrana tympani.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified:

Herpes of membrana tympani.

Granuloma.

Polypus.

Epithelial metaplasia.

Cholesteatoma.

Caries of ossicles.

Necrosis of ossicles.

Caries of bony walls.

Necrosis of bony walls.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

New growths, non-malignant.	} See list at p. 187.
New growths, malignant.	

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries, including rupture of membrana tympani.

See list at p. 157.

Foreign bodies.

## DISEASES OF THE MASTOID PROCESS

(Cells, Diplöe, Periosteum).

\*Inflammation. **Synonym, Mastoiditis.**

Acute or chronic.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Caries.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.



Necrosis.

Cholesteatoma.

Parasitic disease.

Otomycosis.

See list at p. 220.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Foreign bodies.

#### DISEASES OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE.

\*Inflammation.

Acute or chronic.

Catarrhal.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

\*Atresia.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Foreign bodies.

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\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

## DISEASES OF THE INTERNAL EAR.

(Including the auditory nerve).

## BONY LABYRINTH.

## \*Inflammation.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Chronic.

Suppurative.

With obliteration of cavity.

Otosclerosis.

Necrosis, partial or complete.

Caries.

Absorption and perforation by cholesteatoma.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

## MEMBRANOUS LABYRINTH.

## \*Inflammation.

Acute.

Serous.

Suppurative.

Chronic.

Serous.

Suppurative.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Hæmorrhage.

Anæmia.

Embolism.

Thrombosis.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Labyrinthine.

Ménière's disease.

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

#### AUDITORY NERVE AND TERMINALS.

\*Inflammation.

Acute.

Chronic.

Syphilis.

Degeneration.

\*Tinnitus aurium.

New growths, non-malignant }

New growths, malignant. }

See list at p. 187.

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\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified,

DISEASES OF THE NOSE.

---

\*Inflammation of the mucous membrane. **Synonym,**  
Rhinitis.

Acute.

Catarrhal.

\*Membranous.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Gangrenous.

Chronic.

Serous.

Mucous polypus.

Hypertrophic.

Atrophic.

Ozæna.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

\*Epistaxis.

Paroxysmal rhinorrhœa.

Summer catarrh. **Synonym,** Hay fever.

Diphtheria.

Thrush.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Lupus.

Leprosy.

Glanders.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.



Rhinophyma.

Rhinoscleroma.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Foreign bodies.

#### DISORDERS OF THE SENSE OF SMELL.

\*Anosmia.

\*Hyperosmia.

\*Parosmia.

#### DISEASES OF THE PERICHONDRIUM AND CARTILAGE.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym, Perichondritis.**

Acute.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Gangrenous.

Chronic.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Perforation of septum.

Gangrenous.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

## DISEASES OF THE PERIOSTEUM AND BONE.

\*Inflammation. **Synonyms**, Periostitis and Osteitis.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Necrotic.

Chronic.

Suppurative.

Carious.

Perforation of septum.

Necrotic.

Caries.

Necrosis.

Hæmatoma of septum.

Deformities of septum, *e.g.*, deviations, spurs, and ridges.

Adhesions of septum.

## DISEASES OF THE ACCESSORY SINUSES.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Sinusitis.

Acute or chronic.

Catarrhal.

Mucocele.

Suppurative. **Synonym**, Empyema.

Aspergillosis.

See list of parasites at p. 220.

Cholesteatoma.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list at p. 187

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\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

## DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

## DISEASES OF THE HEART.

## DISEASES OF THE PERICARDIUM.

\*†Inflammation. **Synonym, Pericarditis.**

Acute.

Serofibrinous.

Hæmorrhagic.

Suppurative. **Synonym, Pyopericardium.**

Chronic.

Adhesive.

Hæmopericardium.

Hydropericardium.

Pneumopericardium.

Calcification of pericardium.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

New growths, non-malignant	}	See list at p. 187.
New growths, malignant.		

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Foreign bodies.

## DISEASES OF THE ENDOCARDIUM.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym, Endocarditis.**

Acute.

Malignant. **Synonym, Ulcerative.**

Chronic.

Malignant. **Synonym, Ulcerative.**

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

† If pericarditis is combined either with pleurisy or with peritonitis, or with both, the condition is called Polyorrhomenitis.

## DISEASES OF THE VALVES.

(State the valve or valves affected.)

**\*Inflammation.**

Acute.

Malignant. **Synonym, Ulcerative.**

Chronic.

Malignant. **Synonym, Ulcerative.**

Thickening, contraction, or retraction.

(With fatty or calcareous degeneration.)

Dilatation or stenosis of orifice.

Adhesion.

Aneurysm.

Perforation.

Laceration or rupture of segments or of chordæ tendineæ.

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

## DISEASES OF THE MYOCARDIUM.

**\*Inflammation. **Synonym, Myocarditis.****

Acute.

Suppurative.

Chronic.

Degeneration.

Fatty.

Pigmentary.

Vitreous.

Calcareous.

Necrosis.

Fibrosis.

Excessive growth of fat.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.



## Intracardiac thrombosis.

(State cavity in which it occurs. The name should not be applied to postmortem clots.)

\*Atrophy.

\*Hypertrophy.

\*Dilatation of heart.

State the chamber or chambers affected.

\*Rupture.

Aneurysm.

Angina pectoris.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Foreign bodies.

## \*DISORDERED ACTION OF THE HEART.

Tachycardia.

Paroxysmal.

Bradycardia.

\*Syncope.

Heart-block (complete and partial).

Adams-Stokes's disease.

Sinus arrhythmia.

Auricular fibrillation.

Auricular flutter.

Premature systole.   Synonym, Extra systole.

Alternating action (pulsus alternans).

Graves's disease.   Synonym, Exophthalmic goitre.

See hyperthyroidism, p. 59.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

## DISEASES OF THE ARTERIES.

The vessel in all cases should be specified.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym, Arteritis.**

Acute.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Gangrenous.

Chronic.

\*Endarteritis.

Embolic.

Obliterative.

Intermittent claudication.

\*Mesarteritis.

Periarteriitis nodosa.

Arterio-sclerosis.

Atheroma.

Atheromatous erosion.

Calcification.

Hypertrophy of muscular coat.

Atrophy of muscular coat.

Hyperplasia.

Degeneration.

Fatty.

Calcareous. **Synonym, Annular calcification.**

Hyaline.

Lardaceous.

Syphilis.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Tuberculosis.

Elongation and tortuosity accompanied by dilatation.

\*Aneurysm.

**Note.**—When an aneurysm has burst, state the part into which the rupture has taken place. When aneurysm is due to injury or embolism the fact should be stated.

Fusiform.

Saccular.

Miliary.

Dissecting.

†Arterio-venous.

†Arterio-cardiac.

†Arterio-arterial.

Cirroid aneurysm. **Synonyms,** Aneurysm by anastomosis. Racemose aneurysm.

Narrowing or occlusion.

Compression.

Thickening of wall (by inflammation or degeneration).

Thrombosis.

Embolism.

\*Rupture.

Pulsating hæmatoma.

From injury.

See list at p. 157.

From disease of artery.

From disease external to artery.

Vasomotor disorders.

Raynaud's disease.

Erythromelalgia.

Acro-cyanosis.

Angio-neurotic oedema.

See diseases of skin, p. 140.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

† In these, the aneurysm communicates with an adjacent artery or vein, or with the heart.

\*Altered arterial pressure.

Abnormally high pressure.

Hyperpiesis.

Abnormally low pressure.

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

#### DISEASES OF THE VEINS.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym, Phlebitis.**

Acute.

Ulcerative.

Suppurative.

Chronic.

Adhesive.

Suppurative.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

\*Thrombosis.

\*Obstruction.

Partial.

Complete.

Phlebolith.

Varix.

Aneurysmal varix.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

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\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.



New growths, non-malignant. }  
New growths, malignant. } See list at p. 187.

Malformations. See list at p. 193.

Injuries. See list at p. 157.

#### DISEASES OF THE CAPILLARIES.

\*Degeneration.

Fatty.

Lardaceous.

Hyaline.

Dilatation.    **Synonym, Telangiectasis.**

Rupture.

\*Embolism.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

## DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

\*Infection (*e.g.*, acute and chronic septicæmia and pyæmia).

Hæmolysis.

\*Hæmolytic jaundice.

\*Hæmoglobinuria.

Methæmoglobinæmia.

Sulph-hæmoglobinæmia.

Acetonæmia.

\*Purpura.

Purpura hæmorrhagica.

Purpura with abdominal symptoms, **Synonym**, Henoch's purpura.

Scorbutic purpura.

Rheumatic purpura.

Peliosis rheumatica.

Hæmophilia.

Anæmia.

Primary.

Chlorosis.

Pernicious.

Aplastic.

Chronic splenic.

Pseudo-leukæmia of infants.

\*Secondary.

Acute.

Chronic.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Erythræmia. **Synonym,** Polycythæmia rubra.

Splenomegalic.

\*Secondary.

\*Leucocytosis.

Eosinophilia.

Lymphocytosis.

Leucopenia.

Leukæmia. **Synonym,** Leukocythæmia.

Myelocytic.

Lymphocytic.

Acute.

Chronic.

Mixed.

Chloroma.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

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\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE SPLEEN.

---

\*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Splenitis.

Acute or Chronic.

Suppurative.

\*Perisplenitis.

Acute.

Chronic.

\*Necrosis.

\*Hæmorrhage.

\*Thrombosis of splenic vessels.

\*Embolism of splenic vessels.

Infarction.

\*Engorgement.

Fibrosis.

Degeneration and infiltration.

Lardaceous. **Synonyms**, Amyloid, waxy.

Pigmentary.

Atrophy.

\*Splenomegaly.

Actinomycosis.

See list of parasites, p. 220.

Enteric fever.

Leishmaniasis.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.



Malaria.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Results of other infective and toxic conditions.

Leukæmia. **Synonym**, Leucocythæmia.

Lymphadenoma. **Synonym**, Hodgkin's disease.

Chronic splenic anæmia.

With cellular proliferation. (Gaucher's disease.)

With cirrhosis of liver.

\*Rupture.

Hernial displacements.

Wandering spleen.

Torsion of pedicle.

Cysts.

Parasitic disease.

Echinococcus. **Synonym**, Hydatid cyst.

See list at p. 220.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Diseases of accessory spleen.

The same as those of the spleen.

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\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.

---

## DISEASES OF THE LYMPHATIC GLANDS.

The locality affected should be indicated.

\*Inflammation.    **Synonym, Lymphadenitis.**

Acute.

Suppurative.

Necrotic.

Chronic.

Suppurative.

Necrotic.

Caseous.

\*Hæmorrhage.

Degeneration and infiltration.

Calcareous.

Hyaline.

Lardaceous.

Pigmentary.

Fibrosis.

\*Atrophy.

With substitution of fat.

\*Hypertrophy.

Plague.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Leprosy.

Gonococcal infection.

Glanders. **Synonym**, Farcy.

Glandular fever.

Results of other infective and toxic conditions.

Leukæmia. **Synonym**, Leucocythæmia.

Lymphadenoma. **Synonym**, Hodgkin's disease.

Acute.

Chronic.

Relapsing.

Status thymico-lymphaticus. **Synonym**, Lymphatism.

Parasitic disease.

Filariasis.

See list of parasites at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list of tumours at p. 187.

## DISEASES OF THE LYMPHATIC VESSELS

(Including the thoracic duct.)

\*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Lymphangitis.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Chronic.

Suppurative.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Parasitic disease.

Filariasis.

See list of parasites at p. 220.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Glanders. **Synonym, Farcy.**

Results of other infective and toxic conditions.

Dilatation. **Synonym, Lymphangiectasis.**

\*Lymphorrhœa.

\*Chylorrhœa.

Elephantiasis.

In cases due to the presence of the filaria return under Filariasis,  
pp. 227-8.

\*Obliteration.

\*Compression.

\*Erosion.

\*Rupture.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

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\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.



## DISEASES OF ENDOCRINE GLANDS OR GLANDS OF INTERNAL SECRETION.

### DISEASES OF THE THYMUS.

\*Inflammation.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Necrotic.

Chronic.

Suppurative.

Necrotic.

\*Hæmorrhage.

Degeneration and fatty infiltration.

Fibrosis.

Premature atrophy.

Hypertrophy.

Persistence.

Leukæmia.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Results of other infective and toxic conditions.

Status thymico-lymphaticus.    **Synonym, Lymphatism.**

Thymic asthma.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant. )

New growths, malignant.    )

See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

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\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

## DISEASES OF THE THYROID GLAND.

## \*Inflammation.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Necrotic.

Chronic.

Suppurative.

Necrotic.

## \*Hæmorrhage.

Lardaceous disease of stroma.

Atrophy and congenital absence.

## \*Athyroidism and Hypothyroidism.

Myxœdema.

Cretinism.

Endemic.

Sporadic.

Cachexia strumipriva.

## Hyperthyroidism and Dysthyroidism.

Exophthalmic goitre. **Synonyms,** Graves's disease,  
Basedow's disease.

Goitre. **Synonym,** Bronchocele.

Parenchymatous.

Cystic.

Adenomatous.

Fibrous.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Results of other infective and toxic conditions, including therapeutic hyperthyroidism.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.)

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

#### DISEASES OF ACCESSORY THYROID GLANDS.

(The same as those of the Thyroid Gland.)

#### DISEASES OF PARATHYROID GLANDS.

Atrophy and absence.

\*Hæmorrhage.

Parathyroid tetany.

#### DISEASES OF THE ADRENALS.

\*Inflammation.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Necrotic.

Chronic.

Suppurative.

Necrotic.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause the local condition being also specified.

\*Hæmorrhage.

\*Thrombosis.

\*Embolism.

Degeneration and infiltration.

Fatty.

Calcareous.

Hyaline.

Lardaceous.

Fibrosis.

Hyperplasia.

Hypoplasia.

Adrenal insufficiency.

\*Addison's disease.

Other results of disordered function.

Obesity.

Hirsuties.

Physical and sexual precocity.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Actinomycosis.

See list of parasites at p. 220.

Results of other infective and toxic conditions, including therapeutic adrenalism.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

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\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.



## DISEASES OF ACCESSORY ADRENALS.

The same as those of Adrenals.

## DISEASES OF THE COCCYGEAL GLAND.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list at p. 187.

## DISEASES OF THE CAROTID GLAND.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list at p. 187.

## DISEASES OF THE PITUITARY GLAND.

\*Inflammation.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Necrotic.

Chronic.

Suppurative.

Necrotic.

\*Hæmorrhage.

Degeneration and infiltration.

Fatty.

Calcareous.

Hyaline.

Lardaceous.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Hypertrophy.

\*Hyperpituitarism.

Gigantism.

Acromegaly.

Hyperplasia.

Hypoplasia.

Atrophy.

\*Hypopituitarism.

Adiposo-genito-skeletal dystrophy (with reversion, if arising in the adult, to the infantile sexual condition.)

Other results of disordered function.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Results of other infective and toxic conditions, including therapeutic pituitarism.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list at p. 187.

#### DISEASES OF THE PINEAL GLAND.

\*Inflammation.

Suppurative.

\*Hæmorrhage.

Calcareous infiltration.

Hyperplasia.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Atrophy.

Effects of disordered function.

Syphilis.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant. }

See list at p. 187.

New growths, malignant. }

OTHER DISEASES ASCRIBED TO DISORDERS OF THE ENDOCRINE  
GLANDS, OR GLANDS OF INTERNAL SECRETION.

Adiposis dolorosa.

Progeria.

Ateleiosis.

Infantilism.

Dwarfism.

ALTERED SEXUAL CHARACTERS RESULTING FROM REMOVAL  
OR DESTRUCTION OF GONADS.

Eunuchism.

Analogous changes in females.

---

## DISEASES OF THE BREAST.

## DISEASES OF THE NIPPLE AND AREOLA.

\*Inflammation of the nipple.

Fissure.

Ulcer.

Eczema.

† Paget's disease of the nipple.

\*Inflammation of the areola.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Eczema.

† Paget's disease.

Retracted nipple.

Concretions in retracted nipple.

Syphilis.

Chancre (due to *spirochæta pallida*).

Vaccinia.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

Molluscum contagiosum.

Yaws.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

† If this disease has been followed by carcinoma the fact should be stated.

\* When the cause is known, the return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.



## DISEASES OF THE MAMMARY GLAND.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym, Mastitis.**

a. †Acute.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Mammary.

Submammary.

b. †Chronic.

Indurative.

With cysts.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Mammary.

Submammary.

†Hyperæmia.

\*Atrophy.

†Hypertrophy.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

Actinomycosis.

Sporotrichosis.

\*Deficient secretion of milk after parturition. **Synonym, Agalactia.**

\*Defect in quality of milk after parturition.

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

† State whether occurring in the newly born; at puberty; or in connection with menstruation or with child-bearing. State also whether lobular or diffuse.

\*Excessive secretion of milk after parturition. **Synonym,**  
Galactorrhœa.

\*Discharge of pus, blood, or other fluid from the nipple.

\*Hyperæsthesia.

\*Neuralgia.

Cysts.

Galactocele.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

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\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

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For diseases of the nose see p. 41.

## DISEASES OF THE LARYNX.

\*Inflammation of mucous membrane, and connective tissues.

**Synonym, Laryngitis.**

\*Catarrhal.

Acute.

Chronic.

Pachydermia verrucosa.

Singers' nodes.

Membranous.

Diphtheria.

Vesicular, including herpes.

\*Œdematous.

Acute inflammatory œdema.

\*Suppurative.

Abscess.

\*Ulcerative.

\*Gangrenous.

\*Hyperæmia.

\*Hæmorrhage.

\*Œdema (non-infective).

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Leprosy.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified,

Diphtheria.

\*Perichondritis.

\*Necrosis of cartilage.

Calcification and ossification of cartilage.

Ankylosis of crico-arytænoid articulation.

\*Obstruction.

Compression.

Stenosis.

Congenital stridor.

See list of malformations at p. 193.

\*Spasm.

Laryngismus stridulus.

\*Paralysis.

(State the muscles or nerves affected.)

Functional.

Organic.

\*Anæsthesia.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Foreign bodies.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.



## DISEASES OF THE TRACHEA.

\*Inflammation of mucous membrane (acute or chronic).

Synonym, Tracheitis.

Catarrhal.

Membranous.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Gangrenous.

\*Hyperæmia.

\*Hæmorrhage.

Hæmoptysis.

\*Anæmic necrosis of mucous membrane.

\*Perichondritis.

\*Necrosis of cartilage.

Calcification and ossification of cartilage.

\*Obstruction.

Compression.

Stenosis.

Diphtheria.

Leprosy.

Tuberculosis.

Syphilis.

Parasitic disease.

See list of parasites at p. 220.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant

} See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Foreign bodies.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

## DISEASES OF BRONCHI AND BRONCHIOLES.

\*Inflammation of mucous membrane (acute or chronic).

**Synonym, Bronchitis.**

Catarrhal.

Membranous.

Plastic or fibrinous.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Gangrenous.

\*Hyperæmia.

\*Hæmorrhage.

Hæmoptysis.

\*Anæmic necrosis of mucous membrane.

\*Perichondritis.

\*Necrosis of cartilage.

Calcification and ossification of cartilage.

Dilatation. **Synonym, Bronchiectasis.**

Local.

General.

Dilatation of bronchioles. **Synonym, Bronchiolectasis.**

Obstruction.

Compression.

Stenosis.

Asthma.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Leprosy.

Diphtheria.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

New growths, non-malignant.	}	See list at p. 187.
New growths, malignant.		

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Foreign bodies.

### DISEASES OF THE LUNG.

It should be stated whether one lung or both be affected, and in which lobe or lobes; and if one lung only, whether the right or the left.

**\*Inflammation.    Synonym, Pneumonia.**

*a.* Acute.

Lobar pneumonia.

Lobular pneumonia. **Synonyms,** Broncho-pneumonia,  
Catarrhal pneumonia.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Single.

Multiple.

Gangrenous or necrotic.

With multiple cavitation.

---

\* When the cause is known return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

*b.* Chronic.

## Fibrosis.

With or without bronchiectasis.

From inhalation of dust. **Synonym,** Pneumonoconiosis.

†Silicosis (Miners' or Masons' lung).

†Anthracosis (Coal Miners' lung).

†Siderosis (Grinders' lung).

From chemical irritants.

*e.g.* Nitric Acid.

Chromic Acid.

See list of poisons at p. 212.

**\*Hyperæmia.**

Acute.

With œdema.

Chronic.

With œdema.

Due to decubitus. **Synonym,** Hypostatic pneumonia.**\*Edema.**

Acute.

Suffocative.

(If associated with inhalation of Ether, the fact should be stated.)

Chronic.

**\*Hæmorrhage.**

Hæmoptysis.

Infarction.

**\*Embolism of pulmonary artery or branches.****\*Fat embolism.****\*Thrombosis of pulmonary arteries and veins.**

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

† If associated with tuberculosis the fact should be stated.



Aneurysm of branches of pulmonary artery.

Pulmonary tuberculosis.

*a.* Acute.

Miliary.

Bronchopneumonic.

Pneumonic.

*b.* Chronic.

Caseous.

Fibroid.

Fibro-caseous.

} With or without excavation.

Syphilis.

Anthrax.

Actinomycosis.

Glanders.

Aspergillosis.

\*Atrophy.

\*Hypertrophy.

Emphysema.

Vesicular.

Small-lunged.

Large-lunged.

Interstitial.

\*Collapse.

Atelectasis (imperfect expansion at birth.)

\*Pulmonary fistula.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Parasitic disease.

See list of parasites at p. 220.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

### DISEASES OF THE PLEURA.

It should be stated whether one or both pleuræ be affected, and if only one, whether the right or the left.

**\*†Inflammation.   Synonym, Pleurisy.**

Acute.

Fibrinous.   **Synonym, Dry pleurisy.**

Serous.

Purulent.   **Synonym, Empyema.**

Hæmorrhagic.

Chronic.

Serous.

Purulent.   **Synonym, Empyema.**

Adhesive.

Indurative.

Calcifying.

**\*Hydrothorax.**

Containing cholesterin.

**\*Hæmothorax.**

**\*Pneumothorax.**

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

† If pleurisy is combined either with pericarditis, or with peritonitis, or with both, the condition is called Polyorrhomenitis.

\*Hydropneumothorax.

Pulsating empyema.

\*Pyopneumothorax.

Chylothorax.

Chyliform effusion.

\*Pleural fistula.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

#### DISEASES OF THE MEDIASTINUM.

Inflammation, **Synonym**, Mediastinitis.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Chronic.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Adhesive.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Cysts.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

Parasites.

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\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

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DISEASES OF THE TEETH AND GUMS.

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Disorders of Dentition.

DISEASES OF THE DENTAL PULP.

\*Inflammation.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Gangrenous.

Chronic.

Fibrotic.

Hyperæmia.

Degeneration.

Fatty.

Calcareous.

Nodular calcification.

New growth, non-malignant.

See list at p. 187.

DISEASES OF DENTINE AND CEMENT AND ENAMEL.

Caries.

Necrosis.

Hyperplasia.

Absorption.

Erosion.

New growth, non-malignant.

See list at p. 187.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.



## DISEASES OF THE DENTAL PERIOSTEUM.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Alveolo-dental periostitis.

Suppurative.

Abscess. **Synonym**, gum-boil.

Becoming cystic.

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list at p. 187.

## DISEASES OF THE PERIOSTEUM AND ALVEOLI.

\*Inflammation.

Suppurative,

With destruction of alveolar bone. **Synonym**,

Pyorrhœa alveolaris.

Carious.

Necrotic.

\*Caries.

\*Necrosis.

Syphilis.

Actinomycosis.

Tuberculosis.

Poisoning by mercury. }

Poisoning by phosphorus. }

See list of poisons at p. 212.

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list at p. 187.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

## DISEASES OF THE GUMS.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Gingivitis.

Catarrhal.

Vesicular, including Herpes.

Œdematous.

Membranous.

Suppurative.

Abscess. **Synonym**, Gum-boil.

Ulcerative.

Gangrenous. **Synonym**, Cancrum oris.

\*Hyperæmia.

\*Œdema.

\*Hæmorrhage.

\*Atrophy.

\*Hypertrophy.

Thrush.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Diphtheria.

Scurvy.

Poisoning by mercury, lead, bismuth, etc.

See list of poisons at p. 212.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant. **Synonym**,  
Epulis. } See list at p. 187.

New growths, malignant.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

ERRORS OF FORM, ATTACHMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF  
THE TEETH.

Hypoplasia.

Abnormal form.

Fusion.

Malposition.

Impaction.

Effects of syphilis.

Effects of mercury.

Odontoma.

See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

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\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

## DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

## DISEASES OF THE LIPS.

It should be stated whether the upper, or lower lip or both are affected.

## \*Inflammation.

Catarrhal.

Vesicular, including Herpes labialis.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Gangrenous. **Synonyms,** Cancrum oris, Noma.

## \*Fissure.

Anthrax.

Carbuncle.

Erysipelas.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Neuromuscular affections.

Macrocheilia. **Synonym,** Hypertrophy of the lips.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list of tumours at p. 187

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.



## DISEASES OF THE MOUTH.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Stomatitis.

Catarrhal.

Vesicular, including Herpes.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Gangrenous. **Synonyms**, Cancrum oris, Noma.

Actinomycosis.

Diphtheria.

Thrush.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Dry mouth. **Synonym**, Xerostomia.

See diseases of the salivary glands, p. 86.

Cysts, including Ranula.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list of tumours at p. 187.

## DISEASES OF THE JAWS.

\*Inflammation.

Suppurative.

Caries.

Necrosis.

Osteitis deformans.

Leontiasis ossea.

Acromegaly.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Facial hemiatrophy.

Osteo-arthritis of temporo-maxillary joint.

Charcot's disease.

Actinomycosis.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries of jaws and teeth.

See list at p. 157.

#### DISEASES OF THE TONGUE.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym, Glossitis.**

Catarrhal.

Vesicular, including Herpes.

Œdematous.

Chronic superficial. **Synonym, Leukoplakia.**

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Gangrenous.

Migratory erythema.

\*Atrophy, including hemi-atrophy.

Enlargement of lingual tonsil.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Black tongue.

Furred tongue.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Actinomycosis.

Leprosy.

\*Paralysis.

\*Spasm.

\*Hyperæsthesia.

\*Anæsthesia.

\*Neuralgia,

\*Loss of sense of taste. **Synonym, Ageusia.**

\*Perversion of sense of taste. **Synonyms, Dysgeusia, Parageusia.**

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list of tumours, p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

## DISEASES OF THE PALATE AND PILLARS OF THE FAUCES.

\*Inflammation.

Catarrhal.

Vesicular, including Herpes.

Œdematous.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Gangrenous.

The term "Sore Throat" should not be used.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Elongated uvula.

Diphtheria.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Leprosy.

\*Paralysis of soft palate.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

#### DISEASES OF THE TONSILS.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym, Tonsillitis.**

Catarrhal.

Vesicular, including Herpes.

Follicular.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Gangrenous.

Hypertrophy of the tonsils.

Peri-tonsillar abscess. **Synonym, Quinsy.**

Diphtheria.

Vincent's angina.

Leprosy.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

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\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.



## DISEASES OF THE SALIVARY GLANDS AND DUCTS.

The gland affected should be specified.

## \*Inflammation.

Catarrhal.

Suppurative.

Indurative.

Mikulicz's disease.

Mumps.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Salivary ca'culus.

Salivary fistula.

\*Stricture of salivary ducts.

\*Salivation.   **Synonym, Ptyalism.**

\*Dry mouth.   **Synonym, Xerostomia.**

Cysts.

Ranula.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list of tumours at p. 187.

## DISEASES OF NASO-PHARYNX, PHARYNX AND ŒSOPHAGUS.

\*Inflammation.   **Synonyms, Pharyngitis, Œsophagitis.**

Catarrhal.

Follicular.

Granular.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Gangrenous.

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Adenoid vegetations.

\*Retro-pharyngeal abscess.

\*Dilatation (including acquired pouches and diverticula).  
**Synonym,** Œsophagectasis.

Due to achalasia of cardiac orifice.

\*Compression.

\*Stricture.

\*Perforation.

Varix.

Diphtheria.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Leprosy.

\*Paralysis.

\*Spasm.

New growths, non-malignant.	} See list of tumours at p. 187
New growths, malignant.	

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Foreign bodies.

Effects of poison.

See list at p. 212.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

#### DISEASES OF THE STOMACH.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym,** Gastritis.

Catarrhal, acute or chronic.

Chronic interstitial.

Suppurative, including phlegmonous.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Gangrenous.

Ulceration.

Superficial erosion.

Gastric ulcer. **Synonyms**, Peptic ulcer, Round ulcer.

\*Gastric fistula.

Gastro-cutaneous.

Gastro-enteric.

Gastro-colic.

\*Hæmorrhage.

Hæmatemesis.

\*Passive hyperæmia.

\*Atrophy.

\*Hypertrophy.

Diphtheria.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Actinomycosis.

Anthrax. **Synonym**, Malignant pustule.

Displacement.

Gastroptosis.

Hernia.

\*Dilatation. **Synonym**, Gastrectasis.

Atonic.

Obstructive.

\*Contraction.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

---

\*Stricture.

Hour-glass contraction.

Of cardiac orifice.

Of pylorus.

Hypertrophic stenosis of pyloric canal in infants.

\*Perforation.

\*Rupture.

\*Indigestion. **Synonym**, Dyspepsia.

\*Achyia.

\*Hyperchlorhydria.

\*Eructation (gaseous, fluid, or solid).

\*Pyrosis. **Synonym**, Water-brash.

\*Nausea.

\*Retching. **Synonym**, Nisus vomitorius.

\*Vomiting.

Vomiting of pregnancy.

Cyclical vomiting.

Sea-sickness.

\*Rumination.

\*Atony. **Synonym**, Paresis.

\*Spasm.

„ of cardiac orifice.

„ of pylorus.

\*Gastralgia. **Synonym**, Gastrodynia.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.



\*Heartburn. **Synonym**, Cardialgia.

\*Loss of appetite. **Synonym**, Anorexia.

\*Excessive appetite. **Synonym**, Bulimia.

\*Perversion of appetite. **Synonym**, Pica.

Aerophagia.

Parasites.

In walls.

In cavity.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Effects of poisons.

See list at p. 212

Concretions, including hair ball.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Foreign bodies.

#### DISEASES OF THE INTESTINES.

\*Inflammation, acute or chronic. **Synonym**, Enteritis.

Catarrhal.

Membranous.

Suppurative, including phlegmonous.

Gangrenous.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

\*Infective enteritis.

Appendicitis.

Catarrhal.

Adhesive.

Suppurative, including phlegmonous.

Gangrenous.

\*Pericolitis.

Colitis.

Catarrhal or mucous.

Membranous.

Suppurative, including phlegmonous.

Gangrenous.

Ulceration.

Superficial erosion.

Follicular.

Deep or perforating.

Duodenal ulcer.

Jejunal ulcer.

Following gastro-enterostomy.

Ulceration from specific infective diseases.

See list of diseases caused by infection at p. 1.

Ulcerative colitis.

Fistula.

\*Gangrene.

\*Hæmorrhage.

\*Infarction.

\*Passive hyperæmia.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Degeneration and infiltration.

Fatty.

Calcareous.

Lardaceous.

Pigmentary.

\*Atrophy.

\*Hypertrophy.

Concretion.

Intestinal sand.

Gall-stones. **Synonym**, Calculi biliares.

Fæcal accumulation.

Enteric fever.

Asiatic cholera.

Dysentery.

Bacillary.

Protozoal, *e.g.*, Amœbic.

Sprue. **Synonym**, Psilosis.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Actinomycosis.

Anthrax.

Splanchnoptosis.

Enteroptosis.

Hernia.

State if reducible or irreducible ; if obstructed, inflamed, or strangulated,  
and mention the structures within the sac.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Diaphragmatic.

Ventral.

Umbilical.

Lumbar.

Inguinal.

*a.* External, or oblique.

Bubonocoele.

Scrotal, or labial.

Funicular.

Into the tunica vaginalis (so-called congenital hernia).

Infantile.

*b.* Internal, or direct.

Femoral.

Obturator.

Perineal.

Vaginal.

Sciatic.

Interstitial. **Synonym**, Intra-parietal.

Internal, or intra-abdominal (including retro-peritoneal).

Omental. **Synonym**, Epiplocele.

See diseases of the peritoneum, p. 102.

Richter's hernia.

Affections of hernial sac.

Inflammation.

Adhesion.

Dropsy.

Suppuration.

Injury.

See list at p. 157.

Intussusception.

Volvulus.



Dilatation.

Of colon with hypertrophy.

Congenital.

Acquired.

Coeliac disease.

Diverticula.

Congenital.

Acquired.

Inflammation.

Suppuration.

Ulceration.

Perforation.

Hernia.

\*Stricture. **Synonym, Stenosis.**

\*Obstruction.

Partial.

Complete.

\*By compression.

\*By impaction.

\*By strangulation.

\*By paralysis.

\*Perforation.

Laceration.

\*Diarrhoea.

\*Constipation.

\*Intestinal stasis.

Intestinal toxæmia.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

\*Tympanites. **Synonym, Meteorism.**

\*Atony. **Synonym, Paresis.**

\*Colic.

\*Enteralgia.

\*Enterospasm.

Parasites.

See list at p. 220.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Effects of poisons.

See list at p. 212

Effects of injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Foreign bodies.

Concretion.

Enterolith.

Malformations.

For list of malformations see p. 193.

#### DISEASES OF THE RECTUM AND ANUS.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym, Proctitis.**

Periproctitis.

Ischio-rectal abscess.

\*Ulceration.

Superficial.

Perforating.

\*Gangrene.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

\*Fissure of the anus.

\*Fistula in ano.

\*Recto-vesical fistula.

\*Recto-urethral fistula.

\*Recto-vaginal fistula.

\*Hæmorrhage.

Piles. **Synonym, Hæmorrhoids.**

Internal.

External.

Muco-cutaneous.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis

Intussusception.

Prolapse.

Rectocele. **Synonym, Proctocele.**

\*Compression.

\*Stricture.

\*Impaction.

\*Dilatation.

\*Pruritus ani.

Parasites.

See list at p. 220.

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list of tumours at p. 187.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Effects of injuries (including laceration during child-birth).

See list of injuries at p. 157.

Foreign bodies.

Effects of poisoning.

See list of poisons at p. 212.

Malformations, including imperforate anus.

See list at p. 193.

### DISEASES OF THE PANCREAS.

**\*Inflammation.    Synonym, Pancreatitis.**

State if associated with fat necrosis of areolar tissues.

Acute.

Catarrhal.

Hæmorrhagic.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Gangrenous.

Chronic (including fibrosis).

Gangrene.

**\*Hæmorrhage.**

Degeneration.

Fatty.

Hyaline.

**\*Atrophy.**

Calculus.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.



Obstruction and dilatation of the duct.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Parasites.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

Peri-pancreatic cysts.

Refer to diseases of the peritoneum, p. 102.

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list at p. 187.

Effects of poisons.

See list at p. 212.

Effects of injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

#### DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Hepatitis.

*a.* Acute.

Suppurative.

Traumatic abscess.

Tropical abscess.

Pyæmic abscess.

Suppurating hydatid.

*b.* Chronic. **Synonyms**, Interstitial hepatitis, Cirrhosis.

Multilobular cirrhosis.

Unilobular cirrhosis.

Unicellular cirrhosis.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

\*Perihepatitis.

Necrosis.

\*Infarction.

\*Acute yellow atrophy.

Sub-acute yellow atrophy.

\*Passive hyperæmia or congestion.

\*Degeneration and infiltration.

Cloudy swelling.

Fatty.

Lardaceous. **Synonyms**, Waxy, amyloid.

Pigmentary, including hæmochromatosis, see p. 103.

Leukæmia.

Lymphadenoma.

Pyæmia.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Actinomycosis.

Malaria.

Hepatoptosis.

\*Perihepatitis.

\*Jaundice. **Synonym**, Icterus.

Obstructive.

Hæmolytic (Bacterio-chemical, or Chemical).

Acquired.

Congenital.

(If more than one member of a family are affected, the fact should be stated.)

Due to infection.

a. Bacillary.

b. Spirochætal (Spirochætosis ictero-hæmorrhagica, Spirochætosis recurrens).

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

\*Jaundice of the newly born.

Obstructive (obliteration of the ducts).

Syphilitic.

Physiological.

Parasites,

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

Congenital cystic disease.

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list at p. 187.

Effects of poisons.

See list at p. 212.

Effects of injuries.

Deformity due to tight lacing.

See list at p. 157.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

#### DISEASES OF THE HEPATIC BLOOD-VESSELS.

\*Pylephlebitis. **Synonym**, Inflammation of portal vein.

Adhesive.

Suppurative.

\*Obstruction of portal or hepatic vein.

\*Thrombosis of portal or hepatic vein

Embolism of hepatic artery.

Parasites.

See list at p. 220.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made **under** the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

## DISEASES OF THE GALL BLADDER AND DUCTS.

\*Inflammation. **Synonyms**, Cholecystitis, and Cholangitis.

Catarrhal.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Gangrenous.

Gangrene (from torsion).

Calculi. **Synonym**, Gall-stones.

Inspissated bile.

Biliary colic.

Intermittent hepatic fever.

\*Dilatation.

\*Contraction and stricture.

\*Impaction and plugging.

\*Perforation.

Biliary fistula.

The path of the fistula should be stated.

\*Rupture.

Parasites.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list at p. 187.

Effects of poisons.

See list at p. 212.

Effects of injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

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\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.



## DISEASES OF THE PERITONEUM.

\*†Inflammation. **Synonym**, Peritonitis.

a. Acute.

General or local.

The region affected should be stated.

Suppurative.

b. Chronic.

General or local.

Indurative.

Adhesive.

Syphilitic.

Tuberculous.

Actinomycotic.

Due to new growths,

non-malignant.

malignant.

See list of tumours at  
p. 187.\*Ascites. **Synonym**, Dropsy of the peritoneum.

Chylous.

Chyliform.

Hæmo-peritoneum.

Omental hernia.

Torsion of omentum.

Parasites.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts, including peripancreatic cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

See list at p. 187.

Effects of injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Foreign bodies (solid, liquid, or gaseous).

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

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\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

† If peritonitis is combined either with pleurisy, or with pericarditis, or with both, the condition is called Polyorrhomenitis.

\*DISEASES DUE TO DISORDERS OF NUTRITION  
OR OF METABOLISM.

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Obesity.

Lipo-dystrophia progressiva.

Inanition.

Rickets.

Osteomalakia.

Scurvy.

    Infantile scurvy.

Beri-beri.

Gout.

Sugar in the urine.

    Glycosuria.

    Lactosuria.

    Lævulosuria.

    Pentosuria.

Diabetes mellitus.

Diabetes insipidus.

Hæmochromatosis.

Acetonæmia.

Alkaptonuria.

Ochronosis.

Cystinuria.

Diaminuria.

Hæmatoporphyrinuria.

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\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause.

DISEASES OF THE GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

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## DISEASES OF THE MALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.

## DISEASES OF THE PREPUCE.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Posthitis.

\*Edema.

Herpes.

Hypertrophy.

Paraphimosis.

Phimosis.

Congenital.

Acquired.

Soft sore (due to Dacrey's bacillus).

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Concretion.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

## DISEASES OF THE PENIS.

\*Inflammation.

Of the glans. **Synonym**, Balanitis.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

## Of the penis and its integument.

Serous.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Ulcerative.

Gangrenous.

Herpes.

\*Chordee.

\*Priapism.

\*Impotence.

Local induration of corpus cavernosum.

\*Edema.

Soft sore (due to Ducrey's bacillus).

Condyloma.

Syphilis.

Thrombosis.

Strangulation.

\*Elephantiasis.

Adhesion of penis to scrotum.

Torsion.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

\* Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

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\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.



## DISEASES OF THE URETHRA.

\* Inflammation. **Synonym, Urethritis.**

Catarrhal.

Suppurative.

Gonorrhœa.

Abscess.

Ulcerative.

Membranous.

\*Gleet. **Synonym, Gonorrhœa mucosa.**

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

\*Stricture.

Infective.

Traumatic.

Spasmodic.

Peri-urethral cellulitis.

Abscess.

\*Extravasation of urine.

\*Urethral fistula.

Recto-urethral fistula.

\*Hæmorrhage.

Urethral toxæmia. **Synonym, Urethral fever.**

Impacted calculus.

Foreign bodies.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

New growths, non-malignant.	}	See list of tumours at p. 187.
New growths, malignant.		

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

#### DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Prostatitis.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Chronic.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Hypertrophy. **Synonym**, Senile enlargement.

Atrophy.

Prostatorrhœa.

Calculus.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.	}	See list of tumours at p. 187.
New growths, malignant.		

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

#### DISEASES OF THE VESICULA SEMINALIS.

\*Inflammation.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Chronic.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Concretion.

Tuberculosis.

Distension.

#### DISEASES OF THE SCROTUM.

\*Inflammation.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Gangrenous.

Chronic.

\*Edema.

Soft sore (due to Ducrey's bacillus).

Syphilis.

Erysipelas.

Hæmatoma.

\*Sinus. **Synonym.** Fistula.

\*Pruritus.

\*Elephantiasis.

\*Lymphangiectasis. **Synonym,** Lymph-scrotum.

Filariasis.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

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\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

## DISEASES OF THE SPERMATIC CORD.

**\*Inflammation.**

Acute.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Chronic.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Hæmatoma. **Synonym, Hæmatocele.**

Hydrocele of the cord.

Funicular.

Encysted.

See list of malformations at p. 193.

Varicocele.

Thrombosed.

Torsion.

Neuralgia.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

## DISEASES OF THE TUNICA VAGINALIS.

**\*Inflammation.**

Adhesive.

Suppurative.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.



Hæmatocele.

Hydrocele.

Congenital.

Acute.

Chronic.

Acquired.

Acute.

Chronic.

Chylocele.

Tuberculosis.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

#### DISEASES OF THE TESTICLE.

\*Inflammation.

\*Orchitis.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Gangrenous.

Chronic.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

\*Epididymitis.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Gangrenous.

Chronic.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

\*Atrophy.

\*Hernia testis.

Torsion.

\*Sterility.

\*Neuralgia.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Cysts.

Spermatocele.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

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\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

## DISEASES OF THE FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.

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### DISEASES OF THE OVARY.

**\*Inflammation.    Synonym, Oöphoritis.**

Acute.

Suppurative.

Chronic.

Indurative.

Calcification.

Hæmorrhage.

Atrophy.

Hypertrophy.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Rotation.

Displacement.

Prolapse.

Hernia.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

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\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

## DISEASES OF THE CORPUS LUTEUM.

Calcification.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

## DISEASES OF THE FALLOPIAN TUBE.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym, Salpingitis.**

Acute.

Suppurative.

Chronic.

Distension.

With mucous or watery fluid. **Synonym, Hydro-salpinx.**

With purulent fluid. **Synonym, Pyo-salpinx.**

With bloody fluid. **Synonym, Hæmato-salpinx.**

Dilatation as result of tubal abortion.

Tuberculosis.

Torsion. **Synonym, Rotation.**

Displacement.

Hernia.

\*Stricture.

\*Occlusion.

\*Adhesion.

\*Elongation.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.



Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

    Tubo-ovarian cyst.

See list at p. 191.

New growths. non-malignant.

New growths, malignant..

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

#### DISEASES OF THE UTERINE LIGAMENTS AND OF THE ADJACENT PERITONEUM AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE.

\*Hæmatocele.

    Intra-peritoneal.

    Extra-peritoneal.   **Synonym, Hæmatoma.**

\*Inflammation.

    Perimetritis.   **Synonym, Pelvic peritonitis.**

        Suppurative.

        Perimetric abscess.

    Parametritis.   **Synonym, Pelvic cellulitis.**

        Suppurative.

        Parametric abscess.

    Lymphangitis.

        Suppurative.

    Phlebitis.

Thrombosis of veins.

Varix.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

## DISEASES OF THE UTERUS INCLUDING THE CERVIX.

\*Inflammation of the substance of the uterus. **Synonym,**  
Metritis.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Gangrenous.

Chronic.

When this affection is secondary to parturition or abortion the fact should be stated.

\*Inflammation of the endometrium. **Synonym,** Endometritis.

Catarrhal.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Of body.

Of cervical canal.

Erosion of the cervix.

Simple.

With papillary hypertrophy.

With glandular hypertrophy.

Abscess of Nabothian glands.

\*Hæmorrhage.

Atrophy.

Superinvolution.

Senile atrophy.

Hypertrophy.

Subinvolution.

Elongation of the vaginal portion of the cervix.

Elongation of the supra-vaginal portion of the cervix.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Gonococcal infection.

Displacements and distortions.

† Anteversion.

Retroversion.

† Anteflexion.

Retroflexion.

Anteposition.

Retroposition.

Lateriflexion.

Lateriversion.

Inversion.

Prolapse.

Simple.

With supra-vaginal elongation of the cervix.

With vaginal elongation of the cervix.

Procidentia.

With varieties as under prolapse.

Hernia into a sac.

Torsion.

Distension.

With mucous or watery fluid. **Synonym, Hydrometra.**

With purulent fluid. **Synonym, Pyometra.**

With bloody fluid. **Synonym, Hæmatometra.**

\* Stricture.

Of external os.

Of internal os.

Of cervical canal.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

† These are conditions of the uterus not necessarily abnormal.

---

\*Occlusion. **Synonym, Atresia.**

Of external os.

Of internal os.

Of cervical canal.

\*Fistula.

Utero-vesical.

Cervico-vesical.

Utero-intestinal.

\*Laceration or rupture.

Of body of uterus.

Of cervix.

Ectropion.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

See list at p. 187.

Fibro-myoma. **Synonym, Fibroid.**

Polypus.

Under this head should be returned all non-malignant pedunculated tumours growing into the cavity of the body, or into the cervical canal, or from the portio vaginalis.

New growths, malignant.

See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

DISEASES OF THE VAGINA.

\*Inflammation.

Catarrhal.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Ulcerative.

Gangrenous.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.



\*Atrophy.

Cicatrix or band.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Gonococcal infection.

Diphtheria.

Thrush.

Bilharziasis.

Prolapse.

Of anterior wall. **Synonym, Cystocele.**

Of posterior wall. **Synonym, Rectocele.**

\*Stricture.

Occlusion. **Synonym, Atresia.**

\*Fistula.

Cutaneous.

Urethro-vaginal.

Vesico-vaginal.

Uretero-vaginal.

Recto-vaginal.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Malformations, including imperforate hymen.

See list at p. 193.

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\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Foreign bodies.

## DISEASES OF THE VULVA, INCLUDING THE CLITORIS.

\*Inflammation.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Ulcerative.

Gangrenous.

\*Hæmatoma.

Thrombosis.

Œdema.

Adhesion of labia.

\*Occlusion. **Synonym, Atresia.**

When congenital, to be referred to malformations.

Hernia.

Hydrocele.

Atrophy.

Hypertrophy.

Elephantiasis.

If due to filarial parasite, this should be stated.

Soft sore (due to Ducrey's bacillus).

Syphilis.

Condyloma.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Gonococcal infection.

Ulcerative granuloma.

Kraurosis.

Tuberculosis.

Varix.

Parasitic diseases.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

Urethral caruncle.

Angiomatous.

Papillomatous.

Adenomatous.

See list of tumours at p. 187.

\*Warts.

New growths, malignant.

See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

#### \* FUNCTIONAL AND SYMPTOMATIC DISORDERS OF THE FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.

Amenorrhœa.

Delayed menstruation.

Suppression of menstruation after appearance.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

\*Latent menstruation. **Synonym**, Retained menses.

Scanty menstruation.

Dysmenorrhœa. **Synonym**, Painful menstruation.

Membranous.

Menorrhagia. **Synonym**, Excessive menstruation.

\*Metrorrhagia. **Synonym**, Uterine hæmorrhage.

Leukorrhœa. **Synonym**, Whites.

\*Dyspareunia.

Vaginismus.

\*Sterility.

\*Pruritus.

\*Coccygodynia.

#### \*AFFECTIONS CONNECTED WITH PREGNANCY.

In cases in which local disease or disorder of other than the generative organs is associated with pregnancy, the return should be made under the head of such local disease, the co-existence of pregnancy being stated. The term "puerperal" should be reserved for affections concurrent with or consequent on parturition.

\*Inflammation of uterus. **Synonym**, Metritis.

Inflammation of lining membrane. **Synonym**,  
Decidual endometritis.

Discharge of watery fluid from uterus. **Synonym**,  
Hydrorrhœa.

Dropsy of amnion. **Synonyms**, Hydrops amnii, Hydramnios.

Neuralgia of uterus.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Cramp and spurious labour pains.

Catarrh of cervix uteri.

Catarrh of vagina.

Menstruation during pregnancy.

Hæmorrhage.

Displacements of uterus.

Elongation of cervix uteri.

Pruritus vulvæ.

Abortion. **Synonym**, Miscarriage.

Missed abortion. **Synonym**, Retention of dead ovum.

Hæmorrhagic mole.

Carneous mole.

Vesicular mole. **Synonym**, Hydatidiform mole.

Missed labour.

Ectopic gestation.

*a.* Extra-uterine pregnancy.

Abdominal. **Synonym**, Peritoneal.

Ovarian.

Tubo-ovarian.

Tubal.

Tubo-uterine. **Synonym**, Interstitial.

Intra-ligamentous.

*b.* Pregnancy in abnormally formed uterus.

See list of malformations at p. 193.

New growths, non-malignant.

See list at p. 187.

Fibromyoma.



New growths, malignant.

Chorion-epithelioma. **Synonym,** Deciduoma malignum.

See list of tumours at p. 187.

Toxæmia.

#### AFFECTIONS CONNECTED WITH PARTURITION.

Atony of the uterus. **Synonym,** Inertia of the uterus:

Over-distension of the uterus.

From excess of liquor amnii.

From multiple gestation.

From other causes.

Obstruction to the expulsion of the foetus.

From occlusion of os uteri.

„ rigidity.

„ „ of os uteri.

„ „ of vagina.

„ „ of perineum.

„ malposition of the cervix uteri.

„ new growths of body or  
of cervix uteri.

non-malignant.

fibromyoma.

malignant.

See list of tumours  
at p. 187.

„ narrowness of vagina.

„ cicatrix of vagina.

„ cyst of vagina.

„ new growths of vagina.

non-malignant.

malignant.

See list of tumours at p. 187.

„ prolapse of bladder (cystocele).

„ stone in bladder.

„ distended rectum.

From prolapse of rectum (rectocele).

„ tumours.

See list at p. 187.

„ of ovary.

„ of pelvic cavity or of pelvic bones.

„ of rectum.

„ of bladder.

„ of external parts.

„ deformity or contraction or fracture of pelvis.

„ extreme anteversion of uterus, with pendulous abdomen.

„ excessive size of foetus.

„ malposition of foetus.

„ malformation of foetus. **Synonym, Monstrosity**

„ enlargement of foetus from disease or decomposition.

„ plural births.

„ unusual thickness of foetal membranes.

„ unusual shortness of funis.

Delayed parturition (state cause).

From atony of uterus.

„ irregular or hour-glass contraction.

„ adhesions.

Hæmorrhage.

Unavoidable, from placenta prævia.

Accidental, from detachment of placenta.

Ruptured hæmatoma of vagina or vulva.

Rupture or laceration of uterus (including separation of cervix).

„ „ „ vagina.

„ „ „ vulva.

„ „ „ urinary bladder.

„ „ „ perineum.

Retention of placenta.

Inversion of uterus.

Convulsions. **Synonym**, Puerperal eclampsia.

**\*AFFECTIONS CONSEQUENT ON PARTURITION.**

Post-partum hæmorrhage.

Retention of placental fragments or of membrane or of clot.

Puerperal septicæmia.

Puerperal pyæmia.

Pyæmia, septicæmia, and toxæmia occurring in connection with parturition should be described as "puerperal pyæmia," "puerperal septicæmia," and "puerperal toxæmia" respectively. The term "puerperal fever" should not be used. Other conditions formerly included under the term "puerperal fever" should be returned under "Affections consequent on parturition," the word "puerperal" being in all cases prefixed to the word denoting the local process.

Metritis.

Phlebitis.

Venous thrombosis.

Phlegmasia alba dolens.

Pelvic inflammation.

Perimetritis. **Synonym**, Pelvic peritonitis.

Suppurative.

Parametritis. **Synonym**, Pelvic cellulitis.

Suppurative.

Phlegmonous.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

## Gangrene.

Of cervix uteri.

,, vagina.

,, perineum.

,, bladder.

,, rectum.

## Fistula.

Specify variety, *e.g.*, recto-vaginal, vesico-vaginal.\*Inflammation of the breast. **Synonym, Mastitis.**

Abscess of the ducts.

## Galactocele.

## Galactorrhœa.

## Lactosuria.

## Puerperal insanity.

## Convulsions.

## Tetanus.

## Tetany.

## Neuritis.

## Sudden death after delivery.

From hæmorrhage from uterus.

,, shock.

,, syncope.

,, cardiac or pulmonary thrombosis or embolism.

,, entrance of air into veins.

,, cerebral hæmorrhage.

,, rupture of abdominal viscus or aneurysm.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE CHILD AS A RESULT OF  
MECHANICAL CAUSES ACTING DURING PREGNANCY,  
OR ACCOMPANYING PARTURITION.

---

Still birth.

Asphyxia of child.

    Livida.

    Pallida.

Injury to child.

Premature birth.

Fœtus compressus.

Fœtus papyraceus.

Malformations and distortions.

    See list at p. 193.

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DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

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## DISEASES OF BONE.

In all cases the bone affected should be specified. For diseases of the vertebral column see also p. 132.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym, Osteitis.**

*a.* Acute. **Synonym, Osteo-myelitis.**

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Necrotic.

*b.* Chronic.

Osteoplastic.

Sclerotic.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Carious.

Necrotic.

When inflammation is confined to the diaphysis or epiphysis respectively, this should be mentioned.

Leontiasis ossea.

Osteitis deformans.

Pulmonary osteo-arthritis.

Excessive formation of callus.

\*Hypertrophy.

Acromegaly.

\*Gigantism.

\*Atrophy.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Osteogenesis imperfecta.

Cranio-cleido-dysostosis.

Fragilitas ossium. **Synonym,** Osteopsathyrosis.

Mollities ossium. **Synonym,** Osteomalakia.

\*Spontaneous fracture.

Myelomatosis. **Synonym,** Multiple myeloma.

With presence of Bence-Jones's protein in the urine.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Leprosy.

Actinomycosis.

Madura disease.

Sporotrichosis.

Gout.

Rickets.

Scurvy.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

## DISEASES OF THE PERIOSTEUM.

**\*Inflammation.   Synonym, Periostitis.**

*a.* Acute.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

*b.* Chronic.

Localised.   **Synonym, Hard node.**

Diffuse.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

**\*Sub-periosteal hæmorrhage.**

## DISEASES OF CARTILAGE.

**\*Inflammation.   Synonym, Chondritis.**

Erosion.

Necrosis.

Calcification and ossification.

Uratic deposits.

Achondroplasia.

## DISEASES OF THE PERICHONDRIUM.

**\*Inflammation.   Synonym, Perichondritis.**

## DISEASES OF JOINTS.

In all cases the joint affected must be specified.   For diseases of the vertebral column see p. 132.

**\*Inflammation.   Synonym, Arthritis.**

Synovitis.

*a.* Acute.

Suppurative.

*b.* Chronic.

Serous.   **Synonym, Hydrops articuli.**

Suppurative.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

\*Inflammation involving the articular ends of bone, and articular cartilage.

*a.* Acute.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Necrotic.

*b.* Chronic.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Necrotic.

Rheumatic.

Gonococcal.

Pneumococcal.

Dysenteric.

Scarlatinal.

Pyæmic.

Syphilitic.

Tuberculous.

Gout.

Rheumatoid arthritis (Peri-arthritis).

Juvenile form.

Osteo-arthritis.

Malum coxæ senile.

Arising from injury or occupation.

Neuropathic disease.

See under the nervous disease to which it is attributable.

Pulmonary osteo-arthropathy.

\*Hæmarthrosis.

Hæmophilia.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

**\*Ankylosis.***a.* Intrinsic.

Osseous.

Fibrous.

*b.* Extrinsic.

Subluxation of intra-articular cartilage.

Rupture of intra-articular cartilage.

Loose body.

**\*Dislocation from disease.**

Hysterical joint.

Cysts.

Synovial cysts of intra-articular origin.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

## DISEASES OF THE SPINE.

The region or vertebra affected should be specified.

**\*Inflammation.   Synonym, Spondylitis.***a.* Acute.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Necrotic.

*b.* Chronic.

Sclerotic.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Carious.   **Synonym, Spinal caries.**

Necrotic.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.



\*Spondylitis deformans. **Synonym,** Osteo-plastic periarticular inflammation.

Inflammation of vertebral joints.

Osteo-arthritis.

\*Ankylosis.

*a.* Intrinsic.

Osseous.

Fibrous.

*b.* Extrinsic.

\*Atrophy.

Pressure atrophy.

Aneurysmal erosion.

Rickets.

Mollities ossium. **Synonym,** Osteomalakia.

\*Psoas, lumbar, retro-pharyngeal and other abscesses of spinal origin.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Actinomycosis.

Gonococcal infection.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

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\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

## SPINAL CURVATURES.

Kyphosis.

\*Angular curvature.

Lordosis.

Spondylolisthesis.

Skoliosis. **Synonym**, Lateral curvature.

## DISEASES OF MUSCLES.

In all cases the muscle or muscles affected should be specified.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Myositis.*a.* Acute.

Ischæmic.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Necrotic.

*b.* Chronic.

Fibrotic.

Calcifying.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Myositis ossificans.

Traumatic.

Dermato-myositis

Myositis fibrosa.

\*Myalgia.

Lumbago.

Degeneration and Infiltration.

Fatty.

Hyaline.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

**\*Atrophy.****a. †Myopathic.   Synonym, Muscular dystrophy.**

Scapulo-humeral.

Facio-scapulo-humeral

Pseudo-hypertrophic.

Myatonia congenita.

Myotonia atrophica.

**b. \*Myelopathic.**

(Including muscular atrophy from disease of bulbar nuclei.)

(See diseases of the spinal cord and associated nuclear palsies pp. 6, 11.)

**c. Neural (from disease and injuries of bulbo-spinal roots and nerves).**

See diseases and injuries of nerves pp. 5, 158.

**d. Arthritic.**

See diseases of joints p. 130.

**\*Contracture.**

Ischæmic.

**\*Torticollis.**

Myasthenia gravis.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

**\*Paralysis.****\*Tremor.****\*Spasm.**

Myoclonus.

Tetany.

Tetanus.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

† When any of these conditions occurs in more than one member of a family, the fact should be stated.

Parasitic disease.

See list of parasites at p. 220

Trichiniasis.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list of malformations at p. 193.

Injuries (including sterno-mastoid tumour of infants).

See list at p. 157.

#### DISEASES OF FASCIÆ.

\*Inflammation.

The term Fibrositis is often used to designate inflammation of the denser forms of fibrous tissues.

\*Contraction.

Dupuytren's contraction.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

#### DISEASES OF TENDONS.

\*Inflammation.

Adhesive.

Suppurative.

Necrotic.

Cicatricial contraction.

Fibrous nodules.

Displacement.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

- New growths, non-malignant. }  
 New growths, malignant. } See list of tumours at p. 187.
- Injuries.  
 See list at p. 157.

## DISEASES OF SHEATHS OF TENDONS.

- \*Inflammation. **Synonym, Teno-synovitis.**  
 Adhesive.  
 Suppurative.  
 Thecal abscess.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Ganglion.

Simple.

Compound.

Loose bodies.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

## DISEASES OF BURSÆ.

- \*Inflammation. **Synonym, Bursitis.**  
 Acute.  
 Suppurative.  
 Chronic.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Gout.

- New growths, non-malignant. }  
 New growths, malignant. } See list of tumours at p. 187.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

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\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.



## †DEFORMITIES OF THE LIMBS.

Cubitus valgus.

Cubitus varus.

†Claw-hand.

Club-hand.

Trigger or Snap finger.

Coxa vara.

Genu valgum. **Synonym, Knock knee.**

Genu varum.

Genu recurvatum.

†Club-foot. **Synonym, Talipes.**

T. calcaneus.

T. equinus.

T. valgus.

T. varus.

T. calcaneo-valgus.

T. equino-valgus.

T. equino-varus.

Flat-foot. **Synonym, Pes planus.**

Metatarsalgia, from falling of anterior metatarsal arch.

\*Pes cavus.

Hallux valgus.

Hallux varus.

Hallux flexus or rigidus.

Hammer toe.

---

† When these deformities are congenital, they must be returned under Malformations, p. 193. When acquired, the cause if known should be stated and return made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

## DISEASES OF THE AREOLAR TISSUE.

**\*Inflammation.   Synonym, Cellulitis.**

Serous.

Fibrotic.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Necrotic or sloughing.

Gaseous.

**\*Hæmorrhage.**

**\*Edema.   Synonyms, Dropsy, Anasarca.**

**\*Emphysema.**

Fat necrosis.

Fibrosis.

**\*Elephantiasis.**

Boil.

Carbuncle.

Erysipelas.

Syphilis.

Rheumatic nodule.

Gout.

Myxoedema.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Foreign bodies.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

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\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

## DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym,** Dermatitis.

Acute.

Serous.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Ulcerative.

Necrotic.

Boil.

Carbuncle.

Tropical phagedæna.

Gangrenous dermatitis of children.

Chronic.

Serous.

Fibrotic.

## SPECIAL FORMS OF INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS.

Erythema.

Nodosum.

Multiforme.

Iris.

Hæmorrhagicum.

Purpura.

See Diseases of the Blood p. 51.

Lupus erythematosus.

\*Urticaria. **Synonym,** Nettle rash.

„ gigantea. **Synonym,** Angioneurotic œdema.

„ pigmentosa.

„ papulosa.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

\*Prurigo.

Hebra's.

\*Pruritus.

Eczema.

Acute.

Chronic.

Impetigo contagiosa.

Bullosa.

Neonatorum.

Ecthyma.

Sycosis.

Impetigo herpetiformis.

\*Gangrene.

Symmetrical. **Synonym, Raynaud's Disease.**

Diabetic.

Bedsore.

Chilblain.

Trench-foot.

Frostbite.

\*Herpes.

Febrilis.

Zoster. **Synonym, Shingles.**

Pemphigus.

Foliaceus.

Vegetans.

Epidermolysis bullosa.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Cheiopompholyx.

Dermatitis herpetiformis.

Gestationis.

\*Psoriasis.

Dermatitis exfoliativa. **Synonym, Pityriasis rubra.**

Lichen.

Planus.

Annularis.

Verrucosus.

Acuminatus. **Synonym, Pityriasis rubra pilaris.**

Variegatus. **Synonym, Parakeratosis variegata.**

Lichen spinulosus. **Synonym, Lichen pilaris.**

Granuloma annulare.

Lichenification. **Synonym, Lichen simplex chronicus.**

#### HYPERTROPHIC CONDITIONS.

Ichthyosis.

Universalis.

Harlequin foetus.

Hystrix.

Linearis.

\*Keratosis.

Pilaris.

Nigricans. **Synonym, Acanthosis nigricans.**

Follicularis. **Synonym, Darier's disease.**

Porokeratosis.

Angio-keratoma.

See list of tumours at p. 187.

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\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.



Callosity.

Wart.

See list of tumours at p. 187.

Corn.

Horn.

Sclerodermia.

Diffuse.

Localized. **Synonym, Morphœa.**

Sclerema neonatorum.

#### ATROPHIC CONDITIONS.

**\*Atrophy.**

Linear and macular.

Glossy skin.

Xerodermia pigmentosa.

#### ALTERATIONS IN PIGMENTATION.

**\*Leucodermia.**

Albinism.

Melanodermia.

Ochronosis.

Hæmochromatosis.

Addison's disease.

Freckle.

Chloasma.

Uterinum.

#### DEGENERATIONS AND INFILTRATIONS.

Xanthoma.

Diabeticorum.

Colloid milium. **Synonym, Colloid degeneration.**

Tophus.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

## INFECTIVE DISEASES NOT INCLUDED IN PRECEDING LIST.

Molluscum contagiosum.

See list of tumours at p. 187.

Tuberculosis.

Lupus vulgaris.

Scrofuloderma.

Acute miliary tuberculosis.

Erythema induratum. **Synonym**, Bazin's disease.

Lichen scrofulosorum.

Acne scrofulosorum.

Actinomycosis.

Madura disease.

Sporotrichosis.

Blastomycosis.

Syphilis.

Leprosy.

Erysipelas.

Glanders.

Anthrax. **Synonym**, Malignant pustule.

Yaws. **Synonym**, Framboesia.

Verruga Peruviana.

Leishmaniasis.

Tropical sore.

Veldt sore.

Rhinoscleroma.

Mycosis fungoides.

Pellagra.

Tinea favosa. **Synonym**, Favus (due to achorion  
Schönleinii).

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

*Tinea trichophytina.* **Synonym,** Ring-worm (due to Microsporons, forms of trichophyton, and epidermophyton).

*Tinea tonsurans.*

*Tinea circinata.*

*Tinea barbæ.*

*Tinea unguium.*

*Tinea cruris.*

*Tinea imbricata.* **Synonym,** Tokelau ring-worm (due to trichophyton *Mansonii*).

*Tinea versicolor* (due to microsporon *furfur*).

*Erythrasma* (due to microsporon *minutissimum*).

*Pinta.*

#### PARASITIC DISEASES.

See list of parasites at p. 220.

*Scabies* (due to *acarus scabiei*).

*Pediculosis.*

*Capitis.*

*Corporis.*

*Pubis.*

*Filariasis.*

#### ERUPTIONS PRODUCED BY INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL USE OF DRUGS OR POISONS.

The drug to be named and the poison to be returned according to list at p. 212.

Serum rashes.

Cysts.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

Injuries.

} See list of tumours at p 187.

See list at p. 157.

## DISEASES OF THE SEBACEOUS GLANDS.

Seborrhœa oleosa.

Milium.

Dermatitis seborrhoica.

Seborrhœa capitis. **Synonym,** Seborrhœa steatöides.

„ corporis. **Synonym,** Pityriasis circinata.

Eczema seborrhoicum.

Acne.

„ varioliformis. **Synonym,** Acne frontalis.

„ acne keratosa.

„ scrofulosorum.

See Tuberculosis at p. 144.

Rosacea.

Rhinophyma.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

## DISEASES OF THE SWEAT GLANDS AND DUCTS.

Miliaria. **Synonym,** Sudamina.

„ papulosa. **Synonym,** Prickly heat.

\*Hyperidrosis.

\*Bromidrosis.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

\*Chromidrosis.

\*Anidrosis.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 137.

### DISEASES OF THE HAIR AND FOLLICLES.

\*Sycosis.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym, Folliculitis.**

Folliculitis decalvans.

Dermatitis papillaris capillitii. **Synonym, Acne cheloid.**

Trichorrhæxis nodosa.

Monilithrix. **Synonym, Beaded hairs.**

Lepothrix.

Piedra.

\*Hirsuties.

\*Alopecia. **Synonym, Baldness.**

„ areata.

Canities.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.



## DISEASES OF THE NAILS.

\*Inflammation of matrix.    **Synonym, Onychia.**

Paronychia.    **Synonym, Whitlow.**

\*Onychomycosis.    **Synonym, Tinea unguium.**

\*Atrophy.

Leukonychia.

\*Hypertrophy.

Ingrowing toe nail.

Syphilis.

Leprosy.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

}    See list at p. 187.

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\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

## DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

## DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY.

**\*Inflammation.    Synonym, Nephritis.†**

Acute.

    Tubal (parenchymatous).

        Glomerular.

    Interstitial.

    Diffuse.

    Suppurative.

        Abscess.

    Necrotic.

Chronic.

    Tubal (parenchymatous).

    Interstitial.

    Diffuse.

Degeneration and infiltration.

    Fatty.

    Lardaceous.    **Synonym, Amyloid.**

**Fibrosis.    Synonym, Contracted granular kidney.**

    The term Bright's disease is usually limited to forms of acute nephritis which are associated with dropsy, to some cases of chronic nephritis, and to cases of fibrotic or granular kidney. Albumen, as a rule, is present in the urine in such cases.

**\*Hypertrophy.**

**\*Atrophy.**

**\*Congestion.**

**\*Hæmorrhage.**

Varix.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

† The term Trench Nephritis has been applied by the Army Medical Department to a form of inflammation, the pathogenesis of which is unknown.

\*Embolism.

\*Thrombosis.

Necrosis, partial or complete.

Arteriosclerosis.

\*Pyelonephritis.

Acute or chronic.

Catarrhal.

Suppurative.

\*Pyelitis.

Acute or chronic.

Catarrhal.

Suppurative.

\*Hydronephrosis.

\*Pyonephrosis.

\*Renal fistula.

\*Perinephritis.

Acute or chronic.

Adhesive.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Miliary.

Caseous.

Actinomycosis.

Moveable kidney.

Displaced kidney.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Concretion or calculus.

In kidney.

In calyces.

The composition of the concretion or calculus should be specified.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

Congenital cystic disease.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

#### DISEASES OF THE URETER.

\*Inflammation. **Synonym, Ureteritis.**

Peri-ureteritis.

\*Stenosis.

Local. **Synonym, Stricture.**

General.

Obstruction.

By compression.

By kinking.

Valvular.

\*Dilatation.

\*Fistula.

Prolapse of lower orifice.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Tuberculosis.

Concretion or calculus.

The composition of concretion or calculus should be specified.

Parasitic disease.

See list of parasites at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

#### DISEASES OF THE BLADDER.

\*Inflammation.    **Synonym, Cystitis.**

Catarrhal.

Acute.

Subacute.

Chronic.

Suppurative.

Acute.

Chronic.

Ulcerative.

Necrotic.

\*Atrophy.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.



\*Hypertrophy.

Hernia.

Cystocele.

Inversion.

Prolapse of mucous membrane.

\*Over-distension.

\*Dilatation.

\*Sacculation.

\*Rupture.

Intra-peritoneal.

Extra-peritoneal.

\*Fistula.

Entero-vesical.

Recto-vesical.

Utero-vesical.

Vesico-vaginal.

Umbilical.

Supra-pubic.

Perineal.

Concretion or calculus.

The composition of the concretion or calculus should be specified.

Encysted.

\*Irritability.

Neuralgia.

\*Spasm.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

\*Paralysis.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Parasitic disease.

See list of parasites at p. 220.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Foreign bodies.

#### URINARY DISORDERS.

\*Polyuria.

Diabetes insipidus.

Suppression of urine.

Obstructive.

Non-obstructive.

\*Retention of urine.

\*Incontinence of urine.

Altered reaction.

Over-acid.

Alkaline.

Amphoteric.

---

\*When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

---

Altered colour.

Excess or deficiency of normal pigments or chromogens.

\*Hæmoglobinuria and methæmoglobinuria.

Paroxysmal hæmoglobinuria.

Hæmatoporphyrinuria.

\*Icteric urine. **Synonym,** Choluria.

\*Indicanuria.

\*Melanuria.

Alkaptonuria.

\*Colouration by drugs ingested.

Daily excess or deficiency of normal constituents as estimated chemically.

Water.

Urea.

Uric acid.

Phosphoric acid.

Sulphuric acid.

Oxalic acid.

Chlorides.

Alkaline and earthy bases.

\*Albuminuria.

Functional albuminuria.

Orthostatic.

Athletic.

Dietetic.

Paroxysmal.

\*Albumosuria.

Myelopathic albumosuria.

\*Hæmaturia.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

\*Glycosuria.

\*Acetone bodies in urine.

\*Chyluria.

\*Pyuria.

\*Bacteriuria.

Colon-bacilluria.

Cystinuria.

\*Pneumaturia.

Impregnation with metallic or other poisons or drugs.

Urinary deposits.

Uric acid.

Gravel.

Urates.

Phosphates.

Calcium oxalate.

Calcium carbonate.

Cystin.

Leucine.

Tyrosine.

Xanthine.

Pus.

Blood-corpuscles.

Epithelium.

State variety.

Casts.

State variety.

Parasites.

See list at p. 220.

Foreign bodies.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

GENERAL INJURIES.

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## Effects of Heat.

Burn.

Scald.

Heat-stroke.

Sun-stroke. **Synonym, Insolation.**

## Effects of lightning.

## Effects of electricity.

## Effects of irritants.

## Effects of corrosives.

} See list at p. 212.

## Effects of cold.

## \*Suffocation.

Strangulation.

Overlying.

Drowning.

## Effects of irrespirable and poisonous gases.

See list at p. 218.

## Effects of compressed air.

Caisson disease.

Divers' paralysis.

## Effects of rarefied air.

## Effects of explosions and tornados.

## Starvation.

## Deprivation of water.

## Shock.

## Anaphylaxis.

---

\* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.



## LOCAL INJURIES.

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THE SITE AND EXTENT OF ALL INJURIES, THE STRUCTURES INVOLVED, AND MODE OF PRODUCTION OF INJURY SHOULD BE STATED.

IN MAKING RETURNS THE ANATOMICAL PARTS AND TISSUES SHOULD BE MENTIONED IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER:—

### Head.

Skull. Scalp. Bones. Contents.

### Face.

Covering and apertures. Cavities and contents: orbit, nose, mouth, ear.

### Neck, except spinal column.

### Back, including spine, spinal canal and contents.

### Thorax : Parietes, from without inwards.

Contents:—Heart and Pericardium. Mediastina. Right Lung and Pleura. Left Lung and Pleura. Trachea and Bronchi. Thymus. Œsophagus. Nerves. Arteries. Veins. Lymphatic Vessels and Glands.

### Abdomen : Parietes, from without inwards.

Contents:—Alimentary Tract. Liver. Pancreas. Spleen. Adrenals. Kidneys. Ureters. Bladder. Prostate. Urethra. Spermatic cords and vesiculæ seminales. Uterus. Ovaries and Fallopian tubes. Nerves. Arteries. Veins. Lymphatic Vessels and Glands.

### External Genital Organs :—

Testicle. Penis. Scrotum. Vulva. Vagina. Perineum.

### Upper Limb :—

Shoulder. Upper arm. Forearm. Wrist. Hand.

### Lower Limb :—

Pelvis. Hip. Thigh. Leg. Ankle. Foot.

### Tissues :—

Skin. Fat. Panniculus carnosus. Deep fascia. Bursæ. Lymphatics. Glands. Muscles. Tendons. Thecæ. Nerves. Blood-vessels. Lymphatics. Periosteum. Bone. Ligaments. Synovial membrane. Cartilage.

Burn.

Effects of lightning.

Effects of electricity.

Scald.

Chilblain.

Trench-foot.

Frost-bite.

Effects of chemical agents.

Effects of light.

Effects of X-rays.

Effects of radium and other radio-active bodies.

Abrasion.

Friction burn.

Brush burn.

Wounds.

Incised.

Punctured.

Contused.

Lacerated.

With loss of substance.

State whether—Infected (See list of parasites at p. 220). Poisoned by organic or inorganic substances (see list at p. 212). With lodgment of foreign body. With extrusion of viscera.

Contusion. **Synonym, Bruise.**

Concussion.

Shell shock.

Hæmatoma.

**Compression.**

By external agents.

„ displaced parts.

„ extravasated blood.

„ exudates.

„ cicatrix.

**Strangulation.****Torsion.****Rupture.**

(Hernia should be returned under diseases of the alimentary tract.  
p. 92.)

**Sprain.****Strain.****FRACTURE OF BONES AND CARTILAGES.**

In all cases state site, direction and displacement ; whether subcutaneous (simple) or open (compound) ; complete or incomplete ; impacted ; comminuted ; or complicated by injury of adjacent structures ; or whether followed by fibrous union, failure of union, or false joint.

**Dislocation and Displacement.**

Of soft parts.

Of bones and cartilages.

State whether subcutaneous or open ; or complicated by injury of adjacent structures.

**Separation of epiphyses.**

Give details as for fracture.

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## APPENDIX.

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### SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

State the condition on account of which the operation was performed.

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#### OPERATIONS ON TUMOURS.

Removal by excision, enucleation, curetting, ligature, or other methods.

Destruction by cautery, parenchymatous injection, electrolysis, diathermy, exposure to x-rays, light-rays, radium emanations, or carbonic acid snow.

State method of operation, site of the tumour and its nature, according to list of tumours at p. 187.

#### OPERATIONS ON CYSTS.

Removal by enucleation or excision.

Treatment by—

Incision and plugging, with or without erosion or application of a caustic to the wall.

Free incision and drainage.

Tapping or aspiration, with or without drainage or injection.

State the kind of cyst, according to list at p. 220, and its situation.

#### OPERATIONS FOR ABSCESS.

Acute abscess.

Incision.

### Chronic abscess.

Incision and drainage.

Incision with erosion and immediate suture.

Incision with erosion and drainage.

Excision.

Aspiration, with or without injection.

State the site.

### REMOVAL OF FOREIGN BODIES.

State nature and situation of foreign body, and method employed for its removal.

### OPERATIONS ON ARTERIES.

#### Ligature.

State the material used, form of knot, and number of ligatures. State whether applied so as to leave the coats undivided, or so as to divide the internal and middle coats, and whether the vessel was divided between the ligatures.

#### Temporary constriction.

#### Arteriotomy.

State the artery opened.

#### Suture of wound.

#### Anastomosis.

#### Grafting.

### OPERATIONS FOR ANEURYSM.

#### Ligature of artery or arteries.

Proximal.

Distal.

State distance above or below sac.

#### Excision of sac.



Aneurysmorrhaphy.

Reconstruction of artery.

Compression—

Of artery on proximal side—digital, instrumental or both.

Of sac, either direct or by flexion.

Artificial coagulation of blood—

by insertion of wire into sac, with or without electrolysis.

by acupuncture.

by galvano-puncture.

by stasis.

Incision for suppuration around sac.

#### OPERATIONS ON VEINS.

Phlebotomy.

Ligature.

Suture of wound.

Anastomosis.

Excision.

Transfusion of blood.

Intra-venous injection.

For varices—

Partial or complete excision.

Ligature of vein on proximal side.

#### OPERATIONS FOR ARREST OF HÆMORRHAGE.

Compression, direct or indirect.

Acupressure.

Ligature of bleeding point, or of artery on the proximal side.

Lateral ligature of vein.

Suture of artery.

Suture of vein.

Torsion of artery.

Occlusion by pressure-forceps.

Cauterisation.

Application of styptics, physiological, chemical, mechanical,  
thermal.

#### OPERATIONS ON LYMPHATICS.

Removal of lymphatic glands.

By excision.

By curetting.

Removal of lymphangioma.

Removal of varicose lymphatic vessels.

Anastomosis of lymphatic vessel with vein.

Lymphangioplasty.

#### OPERATIONS ON NERVES.

Neurotomy.

Neurectomy.

Neurorrhaphy.

Nerve anastomosis or implantation

Uniting separate trunks.

Grafting.

Stretching.

Compression.

Avulsion.

Freeing of nerve.

Injection with medicinal substances.

State nerve or nerves concerned.

Removal of ganglion.

Gasserian.

Sympathetic.

Removal of new growth.

#### OPERATIONS ON THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUES.

Plastic operations for cicatrices and congenital malformations.

Skin grafting.

State method.

Injection of paraffin.

Cupping, dry, wet.

Scarification.

Introduction of a seton.

Vaccination.

Subcutaneous injection and inoculation.

State nature and amount of fluid employed.

Curetting.

Cauterisation.

State method.

## OPERATIONS ON BONES.

Specify the bone.

Incision of periosteum.

Osteotomy.

Linear.

Cuneiform.

Trephining.

Osteoclasis (correction of deformity by fracture).

Instrumental.

Manual.

Wiring, plating, or otherwise uniting fractured bone.

Grafting of bone.

Removal of sequestra.

Excision, partial or complete.

Laminectomy.

Evacuation of abscess.

Enucleation of new growth.

## OPERATIONS ON JOINTS.

Specify the joint.

Reduction of dislocation.

State method and whether for recent or old dislocation.

Passive movement.

Rupture of adhesions.

Tapping or aspiration, with or without injection or irrigation.

Arthrotomy, with or without drainage.

For loose body.

For torn interarticular cartilage.

For foreign body.

Arthrectomy, partial or complete.

Erasion, partial or complete.

Arthroplasty.

Grafting.

Arthrodesis.

Operation for congenital dislocation.

State method.

Elongating, shortening, or suture of ligament.

#### OPERATIONS ON MUSCLES, TENDONS, BURSÆ, AND FASCIÆ.

Specify the part.

Myotomy.

Myectomy.

Tenotomy.

Union of divided muscle or tendon.

State whether in a recent wound or after cicatrisation.

Union of healthy muscle or tendon, with tendon of paralysed muscle.

Tendon-grafting.

Lengthening or shortening of tendon.

Incision of tendon sheath.

Incision or removal of bursa.

Division of fascia or of aponeurosis,—syndesmotomy.

Division of cicatricial adhesions.

#### AMPUTATIONS.

State whether primary or secondary.

State the seat of the amputation and the method.



## OPERATIONS ON THE SKULL.

Excision of portion of skull.

Trephining.

Elevation of depressed bone.

## OPERATIONS ON THE BRAIN AND MENINGES.

Removal of clots or foreign bodies.

„ of portions of cortex.

„ of intracranial tumour.

Evacuation of intracranial abscess.

Paracentesis of cerebral ventricles.

Drainage of cerebral ventricles.

Drainage of subarachnoid space.

Intrathecal and other forms of injection of therapeutical substances.

OPERATIONS ON THE SPINE AND SPINAL CORD AND  
MENINGES.

Lumbar puncture of subarachnoid space, with or without drainage.

Injection into subarachnoid space,—intrathecal.

Laminectomy.

Removal of transverse process.

Removal of intraspinal tumour.

Extrathecal.

Intrathecal.

• Division of posterior nerve-roots.

Operation for spina bifida.

Resection of sacrum.

Removal of coccyx.

#### OPERATIONS ON THE SYMPATHETIC SYSTEM.

Division of cervical sympathetic nerve.

Removal of sympathetic ganglion.

#### OPERATIONS ON THE FACE.

Plastic operations on face and lips.

Rhinoplasty.

Cheiloplasty.

For hare-lip.

Removal of new growth.

State method.

Operations on the parotid gland.

For abscess.

„ fistula.

„ calculus.

„ new growth.

#### OPERATIONS ON THE EYE AND ITS APPENDAGES.

##### OPERATIONS ON THE EYELIDS.

Blepharoplasty.

For ectropion.

„ entropion.

„ distichiasis.

„ trichiasis.

„ symblepharon.

„ ankyloblepharon.

„ ptosis.

Lengthening palpebral fissure.

Shortening palpebral fissure.

Uniting the lids.

Obliteration of conjunctival sac.

For pterygium.

„ trachoma.

Removal of new growth or cyst.

#### OPERATIONS ON THE LACRYMAL APPARATUS.

Operations on lacrymal gland.

„ on punctum lacrymale and canaliculus.

„ on lacrymal sac and nasal duct.

#### OPERATIONS ON THE EYEBALL.

Peritomy.

For conical cornea.

Tattooing cornea.

Corneal section or cauterisation.

Paracentesis of cornea.

Iridotomy.

Iridectomy.

Making artificial pupil.

For staphyloma.

For anterior or posterior synechia.

Needling of lens.

Extraction of lens.

Laceration of opaque capsule.

Extraction of opaque capsule.

Couching of lens.

Sclerotomy.

Sclerectomy.

Trephining.

State method.

For detachment of the retina.

Extraction of foreign bodies.

State method.

Evisceration.

Excision.

Orbital operations.

For strabismus.

Optico-ciliary neurotomy.

For abscess.

„ new growth.

„ aneurysm.

Exenteration of orbit.

#### OPERATIONS WITHIN THE MOUTH.

For cleft palate.

Removal of uvula.

Removal of tonsil.

Incision of peri-tonsillar abscess.

Division of frænum of tongue.

Removal of lingual thyroid.

Removal of tongue, partial or complete.

For salivary calculus.

„ ranula.

On the teeth and gums.

Extraction.

Filling.

Other dental operations.

State nature of operation.

Removal of new growth.

#### OPERATIONS ON THE NASAL CAVITIES AND ACCESSORY SINUSES.

Plugging for epistaxis.

On nasal septum.

On turbinate body.

For removal of polypus or other new growths.

On maxillary, ethmoidal, sphenoidal or frontal sinuses

#### OPERATIONS ON THE NASO-PHARYNX.

Removal of adenoid growths.

Removal of new growth.

#### OPERATIONS ON THE EAR AND MASTOID PROCESS.

For prominent auricle.

„ fistula of the auricle.

„ new growths and cysts of auricle.

„ furuncle.

Removal of polypus or granulations.

Removal of exostosis.

Removal of hyperostosis.

Removal of wax, or foreign body.



Removal of new growth of external meatus.

Incision of membrana tympani.

Removal of ossicles.

Inflation of tympanum.

Catheterisation of Eustachian tube.

Incision of mastoid abscess.

Opening of mastoid antrum.

Removal of mastoid cells.

Complete mastoid operation.

Removal of infected thrombi from lateral sinus, or from internal jugular vein.

Operations on labyrinth.

#### OPERATIONS ON THE LARYNX, TRACHEA AND BRONCHI.

Scarification.

Curetting.

Intubation.

Direct laryngoscopy.

Laryngotomy.

Tracheotomy.

Laryngo-tracheotomy.

Thyrotomy.

Removal of laryngeal growth.

State method.

Removal of epiglottis.

Excision of larynx, partial or complete.

State method.

Bronchoscopy.

Removal of foreign body from air passages.

State method.

#### OPERATIONS ON THE THYROID GLAND AND ACCESSORY GLANDS

Ligature of thyroid vessels.

Removal of portion of gland.

Removal of lingual thyroid.

Grafting, autoplasmic or isoplasmic.

Division of isthmus.

Paracentesis of cyst.

Removal of cyst.

Removal of new growth.

Removal of thyro-glossal cyst.

#### OPERATIONS ON THE NECK.

For cellulitis.

„ abscess.

Excision of lymphatic gland.

Excision of salivary gland.

For new growth, cyst, and fistula.

Suture of thoracic duct.

For cervical rib.

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OPERATIONS ON THE NASO-PHARYNX, PHARYNX AND  
ŒSOPHAGUS.

Incision of retro-pharyngeal abscess.

Removal of foreign body.

Excision of pharyngeal diverticulum.

Pharyngotomy.

Pharyngectomy.

Passage of œsophageal bougie, tube, or catheter.

Œsophagoscopy.

Œsophagotomy.

Œsophagostomy.

OPERATIONS ON THE BREAST.

Incision of abscess.

Paracentesis of cyst.

Removal of breast, partial or complete.

Removal of cyst or new growth.

State extent of operation, and what lymphatic glands  
and other structures were removed.

OPERATIONS ON THE THORAX AND ITS CONTENTS.

Paracentesis of pericardial cavity.

Incision and drainage of pericardial cavity.

Suture of heart.

Removal of foreign body from heart.

Massage of heart.

State method.

Paracentesis of pleural cavity.

Aspiration, incision, and drainage of pleural cavity.

Removal of part of thoracic wall or of pleura.

Exploration of pleura or of pleural cavity.

Introduction of liquid or gas into pleural cavity.

Removal of foreign body from pleural cavity.

Exploration of lung.

Removal of foreign body from lung.

Exploration of mediastinum.

Partial excision of lung.

State method.

Incision and drainage of pulmonary cavity.

Removal of echinococcal cyst from lung.

Transthoracic incision of diaphragm.

Removal of thymus gland.

#### OPERATIONS ON THE ABDOMINAL WALL AND CAVITY.

Incision of abscess or hæmatoma.

Suture of muscle.

Separation of peritoneal adhesions.

Operations for external hernia.

State nature and situation of hernia.

For strangulation.

For radical cure.

State method.

Removal of cyst or new growth.

Paracentesis.

Incision and drainage of peritoneal cavity.

Epiplopexy.

Abdominal section, or laparotomy.

State for what purpose.

#### OPERATIONS ON THE STOMACH.

Lavage.

Gastrorrhaphy.

Gastroplasty.

Gastrotomy.

Gastrostomy.

State method.

Gastro-gastrostomy.

Dilatation of orifice.

Pyloroplasty.

Pylorectomy.

Gastrectomy, partial or complete.

State object.

Suture for perforation.

Gastro-enterostomy.

State method.

#### OPERATIONS ON THE INTESTINE.

Enterorrhaphy

Enterotomy.

Enterostomy.

Enterectomy.



Colotomy.

Colostomy.

Colectomy.

Intestinal anastomosis.

State what parts of bowel were united.

Appendicostomy.

Removal of appendix cæci,—appendicectomy.

In the stage of acute inflammation.

In the stage of chronic inflammation.

Operations for perityphlitic or other abscess.

Reduction of intussusception, internal hernia, or volvulus.

#### OPERATIONS ON THE RECTUM AND ANUS.

Plastic operations on rectum and anus.

State lesion.

For congenital malformation.

Removal of polypus.

Proctotomy.

Proctostomy.

Excision of rectum, partial or complete.

State method.

Removal of hæmorrhoids.

Dilatation of sphincter ani.

Incision or excision of anal fissure.

Incision or excision of anal fistula.

## OPERATIONS ON THE LIVER, GALL—BLADDER, AND BILE DUCTS.

Suture.

Fixation.

Paracentesis of abscess or cyst.

Incision of abscess or cyst.

Removal of echinococcal cyst.

Excision of portion of liver.

Cholecystotomy.

Cholecystostomy.

Cholecystectomy.

Cholecyst-enterostomy.

State portion of bowel **anastomosed**.

Choledochotomy.

Choledochostomy.

## OPERATIONS ON THE PANCREAS.

Incision, drainage or removal of cyst.

Removal of calculus.

Partial excision of pancreas.

Plastic operations on duct.

## OPERATIONS ON THE SPLEEN.

Suture.

Fixation.

Incision of abscess or cyst.

## OPERATIONS ON THE KIDNEY AND URETER

Decapsulation.

Nephropexy.

Suture of kidney.

Paracentesis.

Nephrotomy through cortex or through pelvis.

Nephro-lithotomy.

Nephrostomy.

Nephrectomy.  
State method

Catheterisation of ureter.

Ureterotomy.  
State method.

Ureterostomy.

Transplantation.

Plastic operations on ureter.

## OPERATIONS ON THE BLADDER.

Suture.

Sounding.

Cystoscopy.

Puncture.  
State method.

Cystotomy.

Lithotomy.  
State method.

Cystostomy.  
State method.

Cystectomy, partial or complete.

Lithotrity.

Litholapaxy.

Removal of new growth.

Plastic operation.

State method.

#### OPERATIONS ON THE PROSTATE.

Incision and drainage of abscess.

Prostatectomy.

State method.

Removal of calculus.

#### OPERATIONS ON THE URETHRA.

Passage of catheter or other instrument.

Suture.

Urethroscopy.

Dilatation of stricture.

State method.

Urethrotomy.

Internal.

External.

Removal of urethral caruncle.

Urethrectomy.

Plastic operation.

Removal of calculus or foreign body.

## OPERATIONS ON THE MALE GENERATIVE ORGANS.

For paraphimosis.

Circumcision.

Incision of prepuce.

Amputation of penis, partial or complete.

State if inguinal glands were removed.

Plastic operation.

for epispadias.

for hypospadias.

For varicocele.

State method.

For misplaced, twisted or undescended testis.

State method.

Puncture or incision of tunica vaginalis.

for hydrocele.

for hæmatocele.

Exploration by incision.

Removal of testis.

Removal of epididymis.

Vasotomy.

Vasectomy, partial or complete.

Incision of seminal vesicles.

Excision of seminal vesicles.

Operations for varicocele.

State method.



## OPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENERATIVE ORGANS.

Paracentesis, incision or drainage of ovarian cyst.

Ovariectomy.

Oöphorectomy, partial, single or double.

Ligature of Fallopian tube.

Salpingotomy.

Salpingostomy.

Salpingectomy, partial or complete.

Paracentesis, drainage or removal of cyst in broad ligament.

Operations for ectopic gestation.

State method.

Shortening of round ligament.

Fixation of uterus.

Ventral.

Vaginal.

Removal or enucleation of myoma.

„ of polypus.

Dilatation of cervix uteri.

Canalisation of imperforate cervix uteri.

Division of cervix uteri.

Plastic operations on cervix uteri or body of uterus.

Removal of cervix uteri, partial or complete..

Replacement of inverted uterus.

Curetting of uterus.

Plugging of uterus.

Hysterectomy, partial or complete.

State method.

Incision of vagina.

Plugging of vagina.

Dilatation of vagina.

Evacuation of retained menstrual fluid.

Canalisation of imperforate vagina.

Plastic operation on vagina.

Removal of septum of double vagina.

„ of cyst or new growth of vagina.

Dilatation of hymen.

Removal of hymen and carunculæ myrtiformes.

„ of clitoris, partial or complete.

Removal or incision of Bartholin's gland.

„ of new growth of vulva.

„ of hypertrophied nymphæ or labium majus.

#### OBSTETRIC OPERATIONS.

Version.

Podalic or cephalic.

State method.

Rectification of misplaced foetal head.

Disengagement of locked twins.

Application of fillet to foetal head.

„ lever.

„ forceps.

Application of crotchet to foetal head.

„ craniotomy-forceps.

Craniotomy.

Cephalotripsy.

Decapitation of foetus.

Division of spinal column of foetus.

Paracentesis of foetus.

Evisceration of foetus.

Division of double monster.

Symphysiotomy

Episiotomy.

Cæsarean section.

State method.

Excision of pregnant uterus.

Induction of abortion.

State method.

„ of premature labour.

State method.

Forced delivery.

State method.

Division of vulvar orifice.

Puncture of membranes.

Dilatation of cervix uteri.

State method.

„ of vagina.

State method.

Plugging of cervix uteri.

„ vagina.

Evacuation of uterus.

Separation of placenta before delivery.

Separation and extraction of placenta and membranes after delivery.

Replacement of inverted uterus.

Incision of hæmatoma of vulva.

Immediate suture of ruptured perineum.

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## TUMOURS AND CYSTS.

## GROUP I.

Benign tumours consisting of one or more forms of fully developed connective tissue.

## Lipoma

Circumscribed or diffuse.

Nævo-lipoma.

Fibro-lipoma.

## Fibroma

Hard.

Cheloid.

Soft.

## Neuro-fibroma.

Plexiform neuro-fibroma.

Neuro-fibromatous elephantiasis.

Neuro-fibromatous macroglossia.

Chondroma. **Synonym,** Enchondroma.

Osteo-chondroma.

Myxo-chondroma.

## Osteoma.

Cancellous. **Synonym,** Spongy exostosis.

Multiple exostosis.

Compact. **Synonym,** Ivory-like exostosis.

## Myxoma.

## Glioma.



## GROUP II.

Benign tumours resembling in structure, more or less closely, one of the more specialised tissues.

**Myoma.**

Unstriped. **Synonym, Leiomyoma.**

Fibromyoma.

Striped. **Synonym, Rhabdomyoma.**

**Neuroma.**

Medullated nerve.

Non-medullated nerve.

Containing nerve cells—ganglionic neuroma.

**Hæmangioma. Synonym, Nævus.**

Capillary.

Portwine stain.

Venous. **Synonym, Cavernous nævus.**

Arterial.

Cirsoid aneurysm. **Synonym, Racemose aneurysm.**

**Lymphangioma. Synonym, Lymphatic nævus.**

Macroglossia.

**Lymphoma.****Odontoma.**

Radicular.

Composite.

Cystic epithelial. **Synonyms, Enamel organ tumour, Adamantinoma.**

## GROUP III.

Benign tumours of which epithelium or endothelium forms an essential constituent.

## Papilloma.

Of cutaneous type.

Warts.

Cutaneous horn.

Of villous type.

Folliculoma. **Synonym,** Benign epithelial tumour of hair-follicle.

## Adenoma.

Adeno-fibroma.

Adeno-myxoma.

Cystadenoma.

Multilocular cystic disease of the ovary.

Papilliferous.

## Endothelioma.

Lymph-endothelioma.

Soft wart.

Hæmendothelioma.

Psammoma.

## Perithelioma.

## GROUP IV.—SARCOMA.

Malignant tumours of the connective tissue series, composed of cells of embryonic type, sometimes tending to develop into a form of connective tissue.

Round-celled sarcoma.

Lympho-sarcoma (having the structure of lymphatic tissue).

Spindle-celled sarcoma.

Mixed-celled sarcoma.

Malignant giant-celled sarcoma.

Melanotic sarcoma.

Tissue-forming varieties of sarcoma.

Fibro-sarcoma.

Myxo-sarcoma.

Chondro-sarcoma.

Osteo-sarcoma.   Synonym, Ossifying sarcoma.

Osteoid sarcoma.

Arising in connection with blood or lymph-channels—  
malignant forms of endothelioma and perithelioma.

Alveolar sarcoma.

Plexiform sarcoma.

Peri-angial sarcoma.   Synonym, Angio-sarcoma.

#### GROUP V.—MYELOMA.

Locally malignant tumours consisting of one or more elements  
of bone-marrow.

Myeloid sarcoma.

Myelomatosis.

#### GROUP VI.—CARCINOMA.

Malignant tumours of which epithelium forms the essential  
constituent.

Spheroidal-celled carcinoma.

Encephaloid.

Scirrhus.

Squamous-celled carcinoma.   Synonym, Epithelioma.

Rodent ulcer.

Columnar-celled carcinoma.

Transitional-celled carcinoma.

Chorionic carcinoma. **Synonyms,** Chorion-epithelioma,  
Deciduoma malignum.

#### GROUP VII.—TERATOMA AND EMBRYOMA.

Complex tumours representing the whole or part of a second individual.

Epignathic tumour.

Sacro-coccygeal tumour.

Mixed tumour of testicle.

Embryomatous ("dermoid") cyst of the ovary or of the  
testicle.

#### GROUP VIII.—TERATOID TUMOURS.

Tumours usually of less complexity than those of the foregoing group, and arising from misplaced elements of embryonic tissue.

Chondro-endothelioma.

Rhabdomyoma in organs other than striped muscle.

#### GROUP IX.—CYSTS.

Glandular.

Mucous.

Salivary.

Ranula.

Lacrymal.

Pancreatic.

Meibomian.

Sudoriferous. **Synonym,** Hidrocystoma.

Mammary.

Galactoceles.

Spermatic. **Synonym,** Spermatocoele.

## Follicular.

From hair follicles.

Sebaceous cysts,

From Graafian follicles.

Lutein cyst.

Lymphatic. **Synonym, Serous cyst.**

Cystic hygroma.

## Synovial.

Cysts of congenital origin.

Dermoid.

Branchial.

Thyro-lingual.

Parovarian.

Of accessory Fallopian tube.

In organ of Giraldés.

Urachal.

Funicular hydrocele.

In canal of Nuck.

Of post-anal gut.

## Parasitic cysts.

See list of parasites at p. 220.

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## MALFORMATIONS.

I.—MALFORMATIONS CONFINED TO A DEFINITE REGION,  
SYSTEM, OR ORGAN, OF A SINGLE INDIVIDUAL.

The list given under this title is limited to such malformations as are congenital, those acquired after birth being classified under the diseases of the several organs concerned. Certain congenital forms may be acquired as a result of antenatal disease, but no attempt has been made to separate them from other kinds.

In all cases the particular deformity should be described.

MALFORMATIONS OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, AND OF THE  
CRANIAL AND SPINAL ELEMENTS WHICH ENCLOSE IT.

Medullary plates exposed on the dorsal aspect of defective cranio-spinal axis.

For the entire length of the cranio-spinal axis.

In the cranial and sacral regions.

In the cranial region only.

For the whole or part of the spinal axis.

Extrusion of membranes, or of brain and membranes through defects in the cranium.

Cranial meningocele.

Encephalocele.

Hydrencephalocele.

State position and part of brain or other structure extruded.

Extrusion of the membranes, or of the spinal cord and membranes through defect in the spinal canal (Spina bifida).

Spinal meningocele.

Meningo-myelocele.

Hydromyelocele.

State region involved, and whether anterior or posterior.

Absence or defect of part of brain.

Absence or defect of part of the spinal cord.

### MALFORMATIONS OF THE EYE.

#### Eyelid.

Absent ; adherent ; palpebral fissure reduced ; cleft of upper lid.

#### Lacrymal apparatus.

Punctum lacrymale absent or supernumerary.

Canaliculus unclosed or supernumerary.

Lacrymal sac, fistula of.

Nasal duct constricted.

#### Eye-ball.

Anophthalmia.

Microphthalmia.

Fused globes (Cyclopean).

Extrinsic muscles absent.

#### Iris.

Achromia.

Albinism.

Heterochromia.

Corectopia.

Polycoria.

Aniridia.

Coloboma, with or without cleft of choroid or sclerotic.

Persistent pupillary membrane.

#### Ciliary body.

Coloboma.

#### Lens.

Aphakia.

Coloboma.

Persistence of posterior vascular sheath of lens.

Ectopia.

Lenticonus.

Vitreous.

Illdevelopment.

Persistent hyaloid artery.

Choroid.

Coloboma.

Achromia (Albinism).

Retina.

Opaque nerve-fibres. **Synonym, Medullated nerve-fibres.**

Achromia.

Albinism.

Congenital pigmentation.

Vascular anomalies.

Optic nerve.

Persistent embryonic tissue on disc.

Pigment on disc.

Coloboma of disc. **Synonym, Coloboma of optic nerve sheath.**

Coloboma of inferior crescent. **Synonym, Fuchs's coloboma.**

#### MALFORMATIONS OF THE EAR.

Partial persistence of mandibulo-maxillary cleft leading to fissure between tragus and root of helix.

Partial persistence of hyo-mandibular cleft leading to fissure between tragus and anti-tragus.

Fistula of auricle due to imperfect fusion of its tubercles.

Supernumerary auricle.

Atresia of meatus, partial or complete.

Absence or imperfection of external, middle, or internal ear.

## MALFORMATIONS OF NOSE AND NASAL FOSSAE.

Absence of anterior nares and nose.

Supernumerary anterior nares.

Proboscis due to fusion of nasal processes, as in cyclopean foetus.

One half of nose normal, the other forming a proboscis attached above inner canthus.

Nose flat, wide at bridge, with median vertical furrow.

Formation of bony or membranous diaphragm at junction of vestibule and atrium, or at posterior nares.

## INCOMPLETE SEPARATION OF BUCCAL AND NASAL CAVITIES.

Failure of union between premaxillary and maxillary processes, on one or both sides, associated with hare-lip.

Failure of union between premaxillary and maxillary processes, on one or both sides, the maxillary processes behind being also ununited (cleft palate), and associated with hare-lip.

Failure of union between the halves of the soft palate and uvula.

Failure of union between the halves of the uvula.

## MALFORMATIONS OF THE FACE.

## Microstoma.

Persistence of all or some of the clefts between the several facial processes—nasal, maxillary, and mandibular.

Of cleft between the right and left nasal processes.

Of clefts between the lateral nasal and the maxillary processes.



Of the cleft between the mandibular and maxillary processes, extending or not into the temporal or parietal region—Macrostoma.

Median cleft of upper lip with or without fissure between premaxillæ.

Median gap from failure in development of mesial nasal processes.

Lateral cleft, from failure of union between the maxillary and the mesial nasal process on one or both sides, partial or complete.

Median cleft of lower lip with or without fissure of mandible.

Depressions on mucous surface of lower lip, near the middle line, containing nipple-like processes.

#### MALFORMATIONS OF THE NECK ARISING FROM IRREGULAR DEVELOPMENT OF THE BRANCHIAL OR VISCERAL CLEFTS.

Arising from the cervical sinus.

Fistula at the anterior border of sterno-mastoid muscle, with or without supernumerary auricle.

(State precise position).

Arising from the external clefts between the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd branchial or visceral arches.

Persistence of cleft, with or without supernumerary auricle.

Arising from the pharyngeal recesses representing the inner or deeper parts of the branchial clefts.

Enlargement of supra-tonsillar recess (2nd cleft).

Pharyngeal diverticulum in region of posterior pillar of fauces (3rd cleft), communicating or not with cervical sinus as branchial fistula.



## MALFORMATIONS OF BASE OF SKULL.

Persistence of the notochordal depression on roof of pharynx.

Persistence of cranio-pharyngeal canal.

Intrapharyngeal persistence of part of pituitary gland.

Persistence of developmental cleft in median line of pharyngeal roof, part of the pituitary gland being extra-cranial.

## ARRESTED DEVELOPMENT OF THE ANTERIOR PARTS OF THE CRANIAL AXIS, BRAIN, AND FACE.

Pre-auricular part of head defective or absent.

Arrest confined to ethmoidal region.

The eyes fused, the anterior parts of cerebrum conjoined, the nasal processes developed as a trumpet-shaped proboscis, or absent—Cyclopean foetus.

The eyes separate, the nose flattened, and the median furrow of the nose persistent.

Arrest of development of mandibular processes.

The right auditory meatus and the left almost conjoined, the mouth represented by a minute opening, tongue rudimentary—Agnathia.

Mandible imperfectly developed.

## MALFORMATIONS OF THE SPINE.†

Metameric malformations.

Posterior occipital element partly separated as a vertebra.

Atlas fused partially or completely with occipital bone.

Seventh cervical vertebra assuming some or all of the characters of the first dorsal vertebra; or *vice versâ*.

Twelfth dorsal vertebra assuming characters of first lumbar vertebra; or *vice versâ*.

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† For malformations of the vertebral arches, see malformations of the central nervous system.

Fifth lumbar vertebra assuming some or all of the characters of the first sacral vertebra ; or *vice versâ*.

Incomplete segmentation of vertebrae, with malformation of scapula ; viz., scapula placed abnormally high with bar of bone, cartilage or fibrous tissue connecting dorsal border to cervical spines or to occipital bone—Willet-Sprengel's shoulder.

Separation of spinous process and lower articular processes of the fifth lumbar vertebra, with or without partial dislocation of body of vertebra—Spondylolisthesis.

Incomplete ossification of arches in lumbo-sacral region—*Spina bifida occulta*.

Supernumerary vertebrae.

Supernumerary ribs in cervical or lumbar region.

#### MALFORMATIONS OF THE PERICARDIUM, HEART, AND GREAT VESSELS.

Pericardium.

Absent or defective.

Heart.

Bifid apex.

The great veins.

Persistence of left superior vena cava.

Persistence of left cardinal vein giving rise to a divided inferior vena cava.

Termination of the portal veins in a caval vein, or in sinus venosus.

Termination of one or both pulmonary veins in a caval vein or in sinus venosus.

Sinus venosus.

Imperfect incorporation of sinus in right auricle, both valves being apparent at its orifice.

Non-expansion of the part of sinus venosus which forms atrium of left auricle, the pulmonary veins uniting in a common stem which opens into the body of the left auricle.

Interauricular septum.

Absence.

Persistence of foramen primum, the interauricular septum failing to join the endocardial cushions.

Absence, or imperfect development, of the annulus ovalis (from septum secundum) leaving the foramen ovale (formed in the septum primum) unclosed; patent foramen ovale.

Foramen ovale prematurely closed.

Auriculo-ventricular orifices and valves.

Stenosis or obliteration of right or of left auriculo-ventricular orifice.

Supernumerary segments to valves.

Interventricular septum.

Absence.

Incomplete, with foramen bounded by the upper border of septum, the endocardial cushions, and root of the aorta (the site of the *pars membranacea septi*).

Asymmetrical origin of septum, one or other ventricle being absent, or diminutive.

Interauricular septum or interventricular septum absent—two-chambered heart.

Bulbus cordis.

Infundibulum of right ventricle (the part derived from the bulbus) separated from the main chamber of the right ventricle by an imperfect muscular or other septum.

Infundibulum narrow or obliterated with or without persistent interventricular communication, and stenosis of pulmonary orifice.



Communication between infundibulum of right ventricle and bulbar portion of the left ventricle (interbulbar foramen) anterior to site of interventricular foramen.

Persistence of part of bulbus of left ventricle as an endocardial ring under the aortic orifice—subaortic stenosis.

#### Great arterial stems.

Defect or absence of septum between aortic and pulmonary stems.

Increase or decrease in number of valve cusps, or union of cusps, producing stenosis of aortic or pulmonary valves.

Stenosis, obliteration, or absence of aortic or of pulmonary artery.

Transposition of aorta and pulmonary artery ; usually combined with imperfect or irregular development of bulbus cordis.

Aorta arising from the right ventricle, in front of pulmonary artery, the pulmonary artery being smaller than normal.

Aorta arising anteriorly, and smaller than normal, the pulmonary artery arising from the left ventricle, and being larger than normal.

Persistence of ductus arteriosus, with stenosis or obliteration of pulmonary artery, or of aortic arch.

Stenosis of ascending aorta.

Stenosis of aorta immediately beyond junction with ductus arteriosus (coarctation).

Persistence of right aortic arch, with or without presence of left.

Partial persistence of right aortic arch, the right subclavian artery arising from the descending aorta.

Origin of pulmonary arteries from aorta with or without persistence of ductus arteriosus, and obliteration of pulmonary stem.

Other anomalies of branches of aortic arch.

#### Malformations of the lymphatic system.

Thoracic duct absent.

## MALFORMATIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

## Larynx.

Laxity of epiglottis, as cause of stridor.

• Duplication of epiglottis.

Stenosis of glottis due to union of vocal cords.

Ectolaryngeal development of sacculus.

## Lungs.

Absence, or imperfect development, of one or both.

Fusion of the two lungs.

Abnormal fissures and lobes.

## Pleura.

Subpericardial recess with or without lobus azygos.

Communication with pericardial cavity.

Communication with peritoneal cavity together with defect in diaphragm, paracrural or paracentral, with or without hernia of abdominal viscera.

## TEETH.

## Supernumerary.

## Suppression.

Single teeth.

Groups of teeth.

All the teeth.

## Fusion (gemination).

## Supernumerary cusps.

## Supernumerary roots.

## Hereditary hypoplasia.



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MALFORMATIONS OF THE ALIMENTARY CANAL AND ACCESSORY  
GLANDS.

Tongue.

Defective or absent.

Apex bifid, or otherwise cleft.

Pharynx.

Persistence of bucco-pharyngeal membrane, partial or complete.

Œsophagus.

Stenosis or atresia.

Œsophago-tracheal fistula.

Stomach.

Diverticulum.

Constriction.

Stenosis or atresia of pyloric canal.

Duodenum.

Abnormality in peritoneal attachment.

Stenosis or atresia.

Diverticulum.

Jejunum or Ileum.

Atresia, single or multiple.

Diverticulum.

Intestines covered anteriorly with a membrane—  
Jackson's membrane.

Large intestine.

Absence complete.

Absence of distal portion.

Absence of cæcum.

Absence of appendix cæci.

Atresia.

Rectum separated from anus by a septum.

Rectum opening into prostatic portion of urethra, or in scrotal raphe.

Rectum opening into vagina or fossa navicularis.

Misplacement.

Anus absent.

Postanal gut persistent.

#### Liver.

Small, or absent.

Abnormal lobulation.

Stenosis or atresia of hepatic ducts or of common bile-duct.

Gall bladder, defective or absent.

Cystic duct, defective or absent.

#### Pancreas.

Absent.

Accessory pancreas.

#### Spleen.

Supernumerary or accessory.

### MALFORMATIONS OF THE DUCTLESS OR ENDOCRINE GLANDS.

#### Pituitary gland.

Absence, partial or complete.

#### Thyroid gland.

Absence, partial or complete.

Supernumerary or accessory.

(State precise position).

#### Thyro-glossal tract.

Persistent.

Thymus gland.

Absence.

Persistence of whole, or of part.

Adrenals.

Absence, partial or complete.

#### MALFORMATIONS OF THE KIDNEYS, URETERS, AND BLADDER.

Kidney.

Absent, or diminutive.

Abnormal persistence of lobulation.

Fusion (horseshoe kidney).

Sacral in position.

Irregularity of renal artery.

Ureter.

Absent, constricted, or impervious.

Duplication, partial or complete.

Bladder.

Diverticulum.

Constriction.

For ectopia, see malformations of the body wall.

#### MALFORMATIONS OF THE SEXUAL GLANDS, DUCTS, AND PASSAGES.

##### MALE.

Testicle.

Absence of one or both.

Duplication.

Incomplete descent.

Irregular descent.

Into perineum.

Into thigh.

Inversion.

Persistence of mesorchium.

Persistence of processus vaginalis, partial or complete.

**Prostate.**

Small or rudimentary.

**Penis.**

Absent or diminutive.

Duplication.

Prepuce absent.

„ cleft.

Phimosis.

Paraphimosis.

**Urethra.**

Atresia.

Hypospadias ; partial or complete.

Epispadias ; partial or complete.

**FEMALE.****Ovary.**

Absent, or diminutive.

Duplication.

Abnormal descent into groin or into labium majus.

**Fallopian tube.**

Absent, small or constricted.

Duplication.

Accessory ostium.

**Uterus and Vagina.**

Uterus diminutive.

Uterus absent, with or without vagina.

Atresia of cervix.

Uterus unicornis.

Uterus bicornis unicollis.

Uterus duplex.

Uterus septus—septum complete or incomplete, with or without duplication of vagina.

Vagina, partial or complete atresia.

Vagina, partially or completely divided by septum.

Hymen, imperforate or fenestrated.

External genitals.

Absence of clitoris.

Duplication of clitoris.

Duplication of labium minus.

Adhesion of labium minus.

Absence or arrest of development of vulva.

Absence of perineal body, the rectum ending in vulvar cleft.

Persistence of canal of Nuck.

Mamma.

Absent.

Supernumerary.

Nipple.

Absent.

Flat.

Malformed.

Supernumerary.

Placenta.

Bilobed or double.

Succenturiate.

Umbilical cord.

Variation in number of vessels.

Irregular insertion of vessels into placenta.

IRREGULAR DIFFERENTIATION OF REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.

Reproductive glands (Gonads).

Absent.



Male or female, imperfectly developed.

† Testis on one side, ovary on the other.

† Testis on one side, ovitestis on the other.

† Ovary on one side, ovitestis on the other.

† Ovitestis on each side.

Müllerian duct, one or both persistent in the male.

Uterus masculinus, ectoprostatic.

Wolffian duct, one or both persistent in the female.

Partial persistence of uterine or vaginal segment,  
(Gartner's duct).

External organs indeterminate.

Conforming to male type.

Conforming to female type.

#### MALFORMATIONS OF THE BODY-WALL.

Ribs, absent or deficient, fused or divided.

Ribs supernumerary, lumbar or cervical.

Sternum, fissure of.

Thoracic wall, fissure of.

Ectopia cordis.

Deficiency of diaphragm, with hernia of abdominal viscera.  
near crus (paracrural).

near central tendon (paracentral).

Imperfect development, partial or complete, of musculature  
of abdominal wall, with or without dilatation and hyper-  
trophy of ureters and bladder.

Umbilical hernia.

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† This condition is a form of true hermaphroditism. The term "false hermaphroditism" is sometimes used to denote cases in which sex is rendered uncertain by reason of aberrations in the external organs or generative passages.

Persistence of foetal structures at umbilicus.

Of yolk-sac and duct.

Of vitello-intestinal duct.

Meckel's diverticulum.

Opening at umbilicus.

Of artery or vein of yolk-sac as intra-abdominal cord.

Of allantois.

Cyst.

Opening at umbilicus,—persistent urachus.

Fissure of the abdominal wall and of the anterior wall of the bladder with extroversion of the latter (*Ectopia vesicæ*) and accompanying epispadias.

Implantation of foetus directly on placenta ; with exposure of abdominal viscera, *ectopia vesicæ* (the ileum opening between the halves of the exposed bladder), imperforate rectum, exposure of the urogenital sinus, non-union of the Müllerian ducts, and imperfect development of the spine.

#### MALFORMATIONS OF THE SKIN AND ITS APPENDAGES.

Albinism.

Melanism.

Hirsuties.

Supernumerary nails.

Absence of sweat-glands.

#### MALFORMATIONS OF THE LIMBS.

Limbs absent, small, or defective in certain segments.

Absence of particular bones, complete or partial.

Scapula placed abnormally high, with bar of bone, of cartilage or of fibrous tissue connecting its dorsal border to cervical spine, or to occipital bone, with incomplete segmentation of cervical and dorsal vertebræ (*Willetts-Sprengel's shoulder*).

Duplication of digit.

Webbing of digit.

Webbing and fusion of lower limbs (sireniform foetus).

Congenital dislocation.

Pelvis, small, oblique, or otherwise imperfect.

Club-foot. **Synonym, Talipes.**

For varieties see p. 138.

#### TRANSPOSITION OF VISCERA.

Of thoracic viscera, one or more.

Dextrocardia.

Of abdominal viscera, one or more.

Of thoracic and abdominal viscera.

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## II.—DOUBLE AND TRIPLE MONSTERS.

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Individuals connected only by placental vessels, one (the acardiac foetus) being dependent on the heart of the other for its circulation.

Acardiac foetus.

Head, trunk, and limbs represented.

Trunk and limbs represented.

Head and trunk represented.

Amorphous.

Individuals developed in equal degree, and conjoined by corresponding parts.

Complete separation of the spinal axes.

Supra-umbilical union, partial or complete.

Infra-umbilical union, partial or complete.

Para-umbilical union, partial or complete.

Incomplete separation of spinal axes (anterior and posterior dichotomy).

Anterior dichotomy.

Affecting cranial region only.

Affecting cranial, cervical, and dorsal regions, with or without the lumbar.

Posterior dichotomy.

Affecting sacral and perineal regions ; four lower limbs being present or the mesial pair fused or absent.

Affecting sacral and lumbar regions, with or without the dorsal region.

Combined anterior and posterior dichotomy.

Individuals conjoined, of which one is less developed than the other, and is attached externally (Parasitic foetus).\*

The parasite attached

to vertex.

to anterior end of cranio-facial axis (Epignathus).

to thorax, abdomen or sacral region.

Individuals so related that one is included within the other, the included one being rudimentary.†

Intra-thoracic inclusion.

Intra-abdominal inclusion.

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\* If the parts of the parasite do not admit of identification (trunk, limbs, head) the condition should be returned under Tumours—Embryoma or Teratoma.

† Embryomatous or teratomatous cysts, and mixed tumours, of the ovary or testicle should be returned under Cysts and Tumours respectively.

## POISONS.

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In returning cases of poisoning it should be stated what was the precise agent, whether the poisoning was acute or chronic, and what organ or organs were affected.

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### METALS AND THEIR COMPOUNDS, INORGANIC AND ORGANIC.

Antimony.

Arsenic.

Barium.

Bismuth.

Chromium.

Copper.

Lead.

Manganese.

Mercury.

Silver.

Tin.

Zinc.

### CAUSTIC ALKALIES AND THEIR SALTS.

Ammonia.

Lime.

Potash.

Soda.



## NON-METALLIC ELEMENTS AND THEIR COMPOUNDS.

Boron.

Bromine.

Chlorine.

Iodine.

Phosphorus.

## ACIDS AND ACID SALTS.

Acetic Acid.

Hydrochloric Acid. **Synonym**, Spirit of Salt.

Hydrofluoric Acid.

Nitric Acid. **Synonym**, Aqua fortis.

Nitrohydrochloric Acid. **Synonym**, Aqua regia.

Oxalic Acid. **Synonym**, Salt of Lemon, Salt of Sorrel.

Sulphuric Acid. **Synonym**, Oil of Vitriol.

Tartaric Acid.

## ORGANIC SUBSTANCES

Acetanilide, Phenazone, Phenacetin and allied antipyretic drugs.

Ethyl Alcohol, and other alcohols of the fatty series.

Amyl Alcohol.

Chloroform and other anæsthetic drugs.

*e.g.*, Ether, Ethyl Chloride.

Aniline and other Amido-compounds of the Benzene series.

Aniline dyes, Phenylene diamines.

Toluylenediamine, Pyridine.

Benzene and Benzole.

Other Aromatic Hydrocarbons.

Naphthalene, Turpentine.

Phenols.

Carbolic Acid, Cresols and Lysol,

Hydroquinone, Resorcin.

Cyanogen and its compounds, *e.g.*, Cyanides.

Hydrocyanic Acid. **Synonym**, Prussic Acid.

Oil of Bitter Almonds, prepared from the fruit.

Cherry-laurel water.

Nitrobenzene, and other Nitro-compounds of the Aromatic series :—

Dinitrobenzene, Nitrotoluenes, Picric Acid.

Trinitrin. **Synonym**, Nitroglycerin.

Dynamite.

Other organic Nitrates and Nitrites.

Amyl Nitrite, Nitrocellulose, Cordite, Roburite.

Hydrocarbons of the fatty series of compounds.

Petrol.

Chloral and other Hypnotic Drugs.

Sulphonal, Trional, Tetronal, Barbitone, Proponal,

Luminal, Bromural, Adalin, Hedonal,

Paraldehyde, Amylene hydrate.

Artificial Alkaloids.

Stovaine, Novocaine, Betacaine Hydrochloride (Eucaine),  
Homatropine, Apomorphine, Heroin, Dionine.

#### VEGETABLE POISONS.\*

*Abrus precatorius*—Jequirity.

*Aconitum Napellus*—Monkshood.

Aconitine.

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\*For explanation of the use of capitals in the Botanical Nomenclature, see preface, p. xiii.

*Aconitum ferox*—Bikh.

*Æthusa Cynapium*—Fool's parsley.

Agaricineæ (different species of)—Mushrooms, Toadstools.

Agaricine.

Muscarine.

*Anamirta cocculus*—*Cocculus Indicus*, Levant nut.

Picrotoxin.

*Antiaris Toxicaria*—Upas tree.

Ipoh.

*Artemisia Absinthium*—Absinth.

Absinthe.

*Artemisia maritima*—Worm seed.

Santonin.

*Arum maculatum*—Lords and Ladies.

*Atropa Belladonna*—Deadly Nightshade.

Atropine.

*Cannabis sativa*—Indian hemp : Bhang : Haschish.

*Cicuta virosa*—Water-hemlock.

*Cinnamomum Camphora*—Camphor tree.

Camphor.

*Citrullus Colocynthis*—Colocynth : Bitter apple.

*Claviceps purpurea*—Ergot.

*Colchicum autumnale*—Meadow saffron.

Colchicine.

*Conium maculatum*—Hemlock.

Coniine.

*Croton Tiglium*—Croton oil plant.

Croton oil.

*Datura Stramonium*—Thorn-apple.

*Digitalis purpurea*—Foxglove.

Digitoxin and other derivatives.

*Dryopteris Filix-mas*—Male fern.

*Ecballium officinarum*—squirting cucumber.

Elaterium.

Elaterin.

*Erythroxylon Coca*—Coca.

Cocaine.

*Euphorbiaceæ* (various species)—Spurges.

*Garcinia Cambogia*—Gamboge.

*Gelsemium sempervirens*—Yellow jasmine.

Gelseminine.

*Helleborus niger*—Christmas rose.

*Helleborus fetidus*—Bear's foot.

*Hyoscyamus niger*—Henbane.

Hyoscyamine.

Hyoscine (Scopolamine).

*Ipomæa Purga*—Jalap.

*Juniperus Sabina*—Savin.

*Laburnum vulgare*—Laburnum.

*Lathyrus sativus*—Chick-pea.

*Ligustrum vulgare*—Privet.

*Lobelia inflata*—Indian tobacco.

*Lolium temulentum*—Darnel grass.

*Myristica fragrans*—Nutmeg.

*Nicotiana Tabacum*—Tobacco.

Nicotine.

*Ceanothe crocata* and other species—Horsebane: Water Dropwort.

*Papaver somniferum*—Opium poppy.

Morphine.

Codeine.

*Physostigma venenosum*—Calabar bean.

Physostigmine (Eserine).

*Pilocarpus pennatifolius*—Jaborandi.

Pilocarpine.

*Ranunculus* (various species)—Buttercups, Goldylocks.

*Ricinus communis*—Castor oil plant.

Castor seeds.

*Strophanthus Kombé*.

Strophanthin.

*Strychnos Nux vomica*—Nux vomica.

Strychnine.

Brucine.

*Strychnos toxifera*.

Curare.

*Taxus baccata*—Yew.

*Urginea Scilla*—Squill.

*Veratrum viride*—White hellebore.

Veratrine.



Plants and drugs acting as cutaneous irritants.

*e.g.*, Urticææ.

Primula obconica.

Rhus toxicodendron and other Anacardiaceæ.

Tartarated antimony.

#### ANIMAL POISONS.

Venoms of—

Coelenterata.

Mollusca.

Arthropoda.

Insecta.

Pisces.

Amphibia.

Ophidia.

The species should be stated.

Cantharides—Spanish fly (*Cantharis vesicatoria*).

Cantharidin.

Animal extracts.

Thyroid, Adrenal, Pituitary, and others.

Sera.

Vaccines.

Poisonous food.

Specify kind, and state whether the food is itself poisonous or has been contaminated with micro-organisms or otherwise.

#### POISONOUS GASES AND VAPOURS.

Acetylene.

Ammonia.

Amyl nitrite.

Aniline and other volatile compounds of the aromatic series.

Arseniuretted Hydrogen.

Benzene and other volatile hydro-carbons of the aromatic series.

*e.g.*, Toluene.

Benzole.

Bromine.

Carbon bisulphide.

Carbon dioxide.

Carbon monoxide.

Chlorine.

Chloroform and allied compounds.

*e.g.*, Carbon tetrachloride.

Tetrachlorethane.

Trichlorethylene.

Coal gas.

Cyanogen.

Ether.

Ferro-silicon.

Hydrochloric acid.

Hydrofluoric acid.

Iodine.

Nitric acid and higher oxides of Nitrogen.

Nitrous oxide.

Osmic acid.

Petrol and volatile hydrocarbons of the fatty series,

Phosphoretted Hydrogen.

Putrid exhalations.

Sewer air.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen.

Sulphur dioxide.

Sulphur trioxide (when heated).

Any other vapour, or any gas produced by explosives,  
should be specified.

#### MECHANICAL IRRITANTS.

Foreign bodies of various kinds in finely divided form,  
ingested or inhaled.

*e.g.*, Pounded glass, Coal dust.

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 ANIMAL PARASITES.
 

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The Ectoparasites and Entoparasites of Man belong to the following Groups :—

Protozoa.

Sarcodina.

Flagellata.

Sporozoa.

Infusoria Ciliata.

Organisms of undetermined nature.

Spirochætæ.

Cell inclusions.

Platyhelminthes.

Cestoda.

Trematoda.

Nemathelminthes.

Nematoda.

Acanthocephala.

Gordiaceæ.

Hirudinea.

Arthropoda.

Arachnida.

Insecta.

Pediculina.

Hemiptera.

Diptera.

PROTOZOA.\*

SARCODINA.

*Entamoeba coli*, (Lösch) Schaudinn. **Synonym**, *E. hominis*, Casagrandi and Barbagallo. **Habitat**: large intestine and rectum.

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\*For explanation of the use of capitals in Zoological Nomenclature, see preface, p. xiii.

*Entamoeba dysenteriae*, Councilman and Lafleur. Habitat : intestines and liver in tropical dysentery and abscess of liver. It occurs under two forms, which were regarded formerly as distinct species, namely :—

*Entamoeba tetragena*, Viereck. **Synonyms**, *E. africana*, Hartmann.

*Entamoeba histolytica*, Schaudinn.

*Entamoeba buccalis*, Prowazek. Habitat : buccal cavity.

Other species of *Entamoeba* or allied genera.

*Chlamydophrys stercorea*, (Cienkowski). Habitat : fæces. **Synonym** (?), *Leydenia gemmipara*, Schaudinn. Habitat : ascitic fluid.

#### FLAGELLATA.

*Trypanosoma gambiense*, Dutton. **Synonyms**, *T. ugandense*, Castellani; *T. castellanii*, Kruse. Habitat : blood, lymph and cerebrospinal fluid in sleeping sickness.

*Trypanosoma rhodesiense*, Stephens and Fantham. Habitat : blood, lymph and cerebrospinal fluid. Rhodesia, Nyasaland, &c.

*Trypanosoma* (*Schizotrypanum*) *cruzi*, Chagas. Habitat : blood, lungs and tissues, more especially cardiac muscle, central nervous system and striped muscular tissue Brazil.

*Leishmania donovani*, (Laveran and Mesnil) Ross. Habitat : leucocytes, macrophages, in Kala-azar ("Dumdum fever," Tropical splenomegaly).

*Leishmania infantum*, Nicolle. Mediterranean Kala-azar (Infantile splenomegaly). North Africa, Sicily, South Italy, Greece, &c.

*Leishmania tropica*, (Wright). **Synonym**, *Ovoplasma orientale*, Marzinowski and Bogrow. Oriental Sore ("Delhi Boil," "Aleppo Sore," "Clou de Biskra").

*Bodo* (*Prowazekia*) *cruzi*, Hartmann and Chagas. **Synonyms** (?), *Prowazekia asiatica* (Castellani) Whitmore; *P. weinbergi*, Mathis and Leger. Habitat : intestine.



*Trichomonas intestinalis*, (Lambl) Leuckart. **Synonym** (?), *Cercomonas intestinalis*, Davaine. **Habitat** : intestine.

*Trichomonas vaginalis*, Donne. **Habitat** : vagina.

*Lambliia intestinalis*, (Lambl) Blanchard. **Synonyms**, *Hexamitus duodenalis*, Davaine ; *Megastoma entericum*, Grassi. **Habitat** : intestine.

*Cercomonas hominis*, Davaine. **Synonym** (?), *Trichomonas intestinalis*. **Habitat** : intestine.

#### SPOROZOA.

*Coccidium cuniculi*, Rivolta. **Synonyms**, *C. oviforme*, Leuckart, *C. perforans*, Leuckart, *Eimeria stiedæ* (Lindemann), *Eimeria vel Coccidium hominis*. **Habitat** : liver.

*Coccidium bigeminum*, Stiles.

*Plasmodium falciparum*, Welch. **Synonyms**, *Laverania malariae*, Grassi ; *Plasmodium praecox*, Grassi and Feletti. **Pernicious malaria**.

*Plasmodium malariae*, (Laveran). **Quartan ague**.

*Plasmodium vivax*, Grassi and Feletti. **Tertian ague**.

*Piroplasma* (*Babesia*) *hominis*. **Supposed cause of "Rocky Mountain-Fever" or "Tick-Fever."**

*Sarcocystis lindemanni*, Rivolta. **Habitat** : muscle.

*Sarcocystis immitis*, Blanchard. **Habitat** : liver.

*Rhinosporidium seeberi*, (Wernicke). **Synonym**, *R. kinealyi*, Minchin and Fantham. **Habitat** : nasal mucous membrane, nasal polypi.



## INFUSORIA CILIATA.

*Balantidium coli*, (Malmsten) Stein. Habitat : colon, caecum and rectum.

*Balantidium minutum*, Schaudinn. Habitat : small intestine, possibly also rectum.

*Nyctotherus faba*, Schaudinn. Habitat : fæces.

*Nyctotherus giganteus*, (Krause) Braun. Habitat : fæces.

*Nyctotherus africanus* (?), Castellani. Habitat : fæces.

## ORGANISMS OF UNDETERMINED NATURE.

*Spirochæta febris recurrentis*, Lebert. **Synonym**, *S. obermeieri*, Cohn. Habitat : blood in relapsing fever.

*Spirochæta ictero-hæmorrhagica*.

*Spirochæta duttoni*, Breinl. Habitat : blood in African Tick-fever.

*Spirochæta dentium*, Koch. Habitat : buccal cavity.

*Spirochæta refringens*, Schaudinn. Habitat : venereal ulcers.

*Spirochæta vincenti*, Blanchard. Vincent's angina.

*Spirochæta pallida*, Schaudinn. **Synonym**, *Treponema pallidum*. Parasite of syphilis.

*Spirochæta pertenuis*, Castellani. Parasite of yaws.

*Cytoryctes vaccinia*, Guarnieri. Guarnieri's bodies in vaccinia.

*Cytoryctes variolae*, Guarnieri. Guarnieri's bodies in variola.

*Neuroryctes hydrophobia*, Williams. Negri's bodies in hydrophobia.

*Cyclasterion febris scarlatinalis*, Mallory. Mallory's bodies in scarlet fever.

## PLATYHELMINTHES.

### CESTODA.

*Tænia solium*, Linnæus. Habitat : Intestine.

*Tænia saginata*, Gørze. **Synonym**, *Tænia mediocanellata*,  
Küchenmeister. Habitat : Intestine.

*Tænia africana*, von Linstow. Habitat : Intestine.

*Tænia confusa*, Ward. Habitat : Intestine.

*Tænia hominis*, von Linstow. Habitat : Intestine.

*Tænia tonkinensis*, von Linstow. Habitat : Intestine.

*Dipylidium caninum*, Linnæus. **Synonym**, *Tænia cucumerina*,  
Bloch : *Dipylidium cucumerinum* Leuckart. Habitat :  
Intestine.

*Hymenolepis murina*, Dujardin. **Synonym**, *Tænia nana*, von  
Siebold ; *Hymenolepis nana*, Leuckart. Habitat : Intestine.

*Hymenolepis diminuta*, Rudolph. **Synonym**, *Tænia flavipunctata*,  
Weinland. Habitat : Intestine.

*Hymenolepis lanceolata*, Bloch. Habitat : Intestine.

*Davainea madagascariensis*. **Synonym**, *Tænia madagascariensis*.  
Habitat : Intestine.

*Bothriocephalus latus*, Linnæus. **Synonyms**, *Dibothriocephalus*  
*latus*, Lühe ; *Diphyllobothrium latum*, Railliet. Habitat :  
Intestine.

*Bothriocephalus cordatus*, Leuckart. **Synonym**, *Dibothriocephalus*  
*latus*. Habitat : Intestine.

*Diplogonoporus grandis*, Blanchard. Habitat : Intestine.

*Diplogonoporus brauni*, Léon. Habitat : Intestine.

*Braunia jassyensis*, Léon. Habitat : Intestine.

*Cysticercus cellulosæ*, Rudolph. Larval form of *Tænia solium*.  
Habitat : various organs and tissues.

*Cysticercus acanthotrias*, Weinland. Larval form of a doubtful species of *Tænia*.

*Cysticercus tenuicollis*. Larval form of *Tænia marginata*. Habitat : various organs.

*Cysticercus pisiformis*. Larval form of *Tænia serrata*. Habitat : soft parts.

*Echinococcus hominis*. Hydatid, or larval form of *Tænia echinococcus*, von Siebold.

*Echinococcus hominis multilocularis*. Habitat : various organs and tissues.

*Sparganum mansoni*, Cobbold. **Synonyms**, *Bothriocephalus liguloides*, Leuckart ; *Bothriocephalus mansoni*, Blanchard. Larval form of an unknown species. Habitat : Subperitoneal tissue, conjunctiva, pleural cavity.

*Sparganum proliferum*, Stiles. Larval form of an unknown species. Habitat : Subcutaneous tissue.

#### TREMATODA.

*Fasciola hepatica*, Linnæus. **Synonym**, *Distoma hepaticum*. Habitat : Liver and biliary ducts.

It is probable that *Distoma ophthalmobium*, Diesing, found in the eye, and *Monostoma lentis*, Nordmann, found in the crystalline lens are immature forms of *Fasciola hepatica*.

*Dicrocoelium lanceatum*. **Synonyms**, *Fasciola lanceolata*, Rudolph ; *Distoma lanceolatum*, Mehlis. Habitat : Liver, hepatic ducts, intestine.

*Clonorchis sinensis* var. *minor* and var. *major*. **Synonym**, *Distoma sinense*, Cobbold. Habitat : Liver and biliary ducts.

*Opisthorchis felinus*, Rivolta. **Synonym**, *Distoma sibiricum*. Habitat : Biliary ducts. Intestine.

*Opisthorchis noverca*. **Synonym**, *Distoma conjunctum*, Cobbold. Habitat : Liver.

*Pseudamphistoma truncatum*. Habitat : Liver.

*Fasciolopsis buski*. **Synonym**, *Distoma crassum*, Busk. Habitat : Intestine.



*Heterophyes heterophyes*. **Synonyms**, *Distoma heterophyes*, von Siebold; *Heterophyes ægyptica*, Manson. **Habitat**: Small intestine.

*Gastrodiscus hominis*. **Synonym**, *Amphistoma hominis*, Lewis and McConnell. **Habitat**: Intestine.

*Fascioletta ilocana*, Garrison. **Habitat**: Intestine.

*Watsonius watsoni*, Stiles and Goldberger. **Synonym**, *Paramphistoma watsoni*, Manson. **Habitat**: Intestine.

*Paragonimus westermanni*, Braun. **Synonyms**, *Distoma Ringeri*, Cobbold; *Distoma pulmonale*, Baelz. **Habitat**: Lungs.

*Schistosomum hæmatobium*. **Synonyms**, *Distoma hæmatobium*, Bilharz. *Bilharzia hæmatobia*, Cobbold. **Habitat**: Abdominal and pelvic veins.

*Schistosomum japonicum*, Katsurada. **Habitat**: Arteries and veins of liver and intestine.

## NEMATHELMINTHES.

### NEMATODA.

*Ascaris lumbricoides*, Linnæus. **Habitat**: Intestine.

*Ascaris mystax*, Rudolphi. **Synonym**, *Ascaris canis*. **Habitat**: Intestine.

*Ascaris maritima*, Leuckart. **Habitat**: Intestine.

*Ascaris texana*. **Habitat**: Intestine.

*Oxyuris vermicularis*, Bremser. **Synonym**, *Ascaris vermicularis*, Linnæus. **Habitat**: Large intestine and rectum.

*Trichocephalus dispar*, Rudolphi. **Synonym**, *Trichocephalus trichiurus*, Linnæus. **Habitat**: Intestine.

*Trichina spiralis*, Owen. **Habitat**: Intestine (adult form), muscle (larval form).

*Ankylostoma duodenale*. Dubini. **Synonyms**, *Dochmius duodenalis*, Leuckart; *Strongylus duodenalis*, Schneider. **Habitat**: Duodenum.

*Necator americanus*, Stiles. **Synonym**, *Ankylostoma americanum*, Verdun. **Habitat**: Duodenum.

*Trichostrongylus instabilis*, Raillet. **Habitat**: Duodenum, stomach.

*Trichostrongylus probolurus*, Raillet. **Habitat**: Duodenum.

*Trichostrongylus vitrinus*, Looss. **Habitat**: Duodenum.

*Hæmonchus contorius*, Rudolphi. **Habitat**: Duodenum.

*Nematodirus fordi*, Daniels. **Habitat**: Intestine.

*Œsophagostoma brumpti*, Raillet and Henry. **Habitat**: Wall of large intestine.

*Œsophagostoma apiostomum*, Leiper. **Habitat**: Intestine.

*Œsophagostoma stephanostomum*, Stossich. **Habitat**: Wall of large intestine.

*Ternidens diminutus*, Raillet and Henry. **Habitat**: Large intestine.

*Metastrongylus apri*. **Habitat**: Lungs and bronchi.

*Physaloptera caucasica*, von Linstow. **Habitat**: Stomach and intestine.

*Physaloptera mordens*, Leiper. **Habitat**: Intestine.

*Filaria medinensis*. **Synonym**, *Dracunculus medinensis*. **Habitat**: Skin and subcutaneous tissue.

*Filaria volvulus*, Leuckart. **Habitat**: Subcutaneous tissue.

*Filaria bancrofti*, Cobbold. **Habitat**: Lymphatic vessels.

*Microfilaria bancrofti*, Manson. **Synonyms**, *Filaria sanguinis hominis nocturna*, Lewis; *Filaria nocturna*, Manson. Larval form of *F. bancrofti*. **Habitat**: Blood.

*Filaria loa*, Guyon. **Synonym**, *Dracunculus loa*, Cobbold. **Habitat**: Lymphatic spaces of conjunctiva and skin.



*Microfilaria loa*, Manson. **Synonym**, *Filaria sanguinis hominis major*, Manson; *Filaria diurna*. Larval form of *Filaria loa*.  
Habitat: Blood.

*Microfilaria brochardi*, Verdun. A larval form. Habitat: Blood.

*Microfilaria perstans*, Manson. **Synonyms**, *Filaria sanguinis hominis minor*, Manson; *F. sanguinis hominis perstans*.  
Larval form of *Filaria perstans*. Habitat: Blood.

*Microfilaria demarquaii*, Manson. A doubtful larval form of *Filaria ozzardi*. Habitat: Blood.

*Filaria perstans*, Manson. Habitat: Subperitoneal tissue, mesentery, adrenal.

*Filaria ozzardi*, Manson. A doubtful species. Habitat: Blood.

*Filaria magalhæsi*, Blanchard. Habitat: Left ventricle of heart.

*Filaria lentis*, Diesing. **Synonym**, *Filaria oculi humani*, Nordmann.  
Habitat: Eye.

*Filaria conjunctivæ*, Addaris. Habitat: Conjunctiva.

*Filaria equina*. Habitat: Bronchial lymphatics.

*Filaria labialis*, Pane. Habitat: Lips.

*Filaria hominis oris*, Leidy. Habitat: Mouth.

*Filaria taniguchii*, Penel. Habitat: Lymphatics.

*Filaria romanorum*, Sarcani. A doubtful species. Habitat: Blood.

*Filaria kilimaræ*, Kolb. A doubtful species. Habitat: Blood.

*Filaria powelli*, Penel. A doubtful species. Habitat: Blood.

*Filaria gigas*, Prout. Larval form of unknown species. Habitat: Blood.

*Eustrongylus gigas*, Diesing. *Diectophyme visceralis*. Habitat: Kidney and ureter.

*Gnathostoma siamense*. Habitat : Walls of stomach and intestine ; subcutaneous tissue.

*Rhabditis niellyi*, Blanchard. Habitat : Skin.

*Anguillulina putrefaciens*, Kühn. Habitat : Intestine.

*Strongyloides stercoralis*. Synonyms, *Rhabdonema strongyloides* ; *Leptodera stercoralis*. Habitat : Intestine.

#### ACANTHOCEPHALA.

*Echinorhynchus gigas*, Goerze. Habitat : Intestine.

*Echinorhynchus hominis*, Lambl. Habitat : Intestine.

*Echinorhynchus moniliformis*, Bremser. Habitat : Intestine.

#### GORDIACEA.

*Gordius aquaticus*. Habitat : Alimentary canal.

*Gordius chilensis*. Habitat : Alimentary canal.

*Chordodes alpestris*. Habitat : Alimentary canal.

*Parachordodes pustulosus*. Habitat : Alimentary canal.

#### HIRUDINEA.

*Hirudo medicinalis*, Linnæus.

*Hirudo troctina*, Johnson—Dragon leech.

*Hæmopsis sanguisuga*,—Horse leech. Synonym, *Limnatis nilotica*.

*Hæmadipsa zeylanica*—Ceylon leech.

*Hæmenteria officinalis*—American leech.

*Hæmenteria mexicana*—Mexican leech.

*Hæmenteria ghiliana*—Brazilian leech.

## ARTHROPODA.

### ARACHNIDA.

*Linguatula serrata*, Frölich. **Synonyms**, *Pentastomum tænioides*; *Pentastomum denticulatum*. **Habitat**: Nasal cavity and frontal sinus (adult form). Liver, peritoneal cavity, spleen, intestine (larval form).

*Porocephalus constrictus*, von Siebold. **Synonym**, *Pentastomum constrictum*. **Habitat**: Frontal sinus (adult form). Peritoneal cavity, mesentery (larval form).

*Porocephalus moniliformis*. **Habitat**: Frontal sinus lung (adult form). Peritoneal cavity (larval form).

*Demodex folliculorum*, Simon and Owen. **Habitat**: Hair follicle.

*Sarcoptes scabiei*. **Synonym**, *Acarus scabiei*. **Habitat**: Skin.

*Leptus autumnalis*. Larval form of *Microtrombidium pusillum*. **Synonym**, Harvest bug. **Habitat**: Skin.

*Metatrombidium poriceps*, Oudemans. Larval form of *Trombidium holosericeum*. **Habitat**: Skin.

*Allotrombidium fuliginosum*, Verdun. Larval form occasionally parasitic in the skin.

*Trombidium striaticeps*, Oudemans. Larval form attacking the skin.

*Microtrombidium wichmanni*, Oudemans.

*Microtrombidium vandersandei*, Oudemans.

*Ixodes ricinus*, Linnæus.

*Ixodes hexagonus*, Leach.

*Ixodes bicornis*, Neumann.

*Ixodes scapularis*, Say.

*Hyalomma aegyptium*, Linnæus.

*Rhipocephalus sanguineus*, Latreille.

*Margaropus annulatus*, Say.

*Rhipocentor bicornis*, Nuttall and Warburton.

*Amblyomma americanum*, Linnæus.

*Amblyomma dissimile*, Koch.

*Amblyomma hebræum*, Koch.

*Amblyomma cayennense*, Koch.

*Amblyomma maculatum*, Koch.

*Dermacentor reticulatus*, Fabricius.

*Argas reflexus*, Fabricius.

*Argas miniatus*, Koch.

*Argas persicus*, Fischer.

*Argas brumpti*, Neumann.

*Ornithodoros moubata*, Murray. Carrier of African tick-fever.

*Ornithodoros savignyi*, Audouin.

*Ornithodoros turicata*, Dugès.

*Ornithodoros talaje*, Guérin—Méneville.

*Ornithodoros coriacea*, Koch.

*Ornithodoros tholozani*, Laboulbène.

*Ornithodoros megnini*, Dugès.

*Dermanyssus gallinæ*, de Geer.

*Aleurobius farinae*, de Geer.

*Tyroglyphus siro*, Linnæus. Habitat : Skin, intestine.

*Glyciphagus domesticus*, de Geer.



*Rhizoglyphus parasiticus*, Dalgetty. Habitat: Auditory meatus.

*Pediculoides ventricosus*, Newport.

*Pseudoleptus arechavalatæ*, Bruyant.

*Tarsonemus hominis*, Dahl. Habitat: Bladder and other internal organs.

#### INSECTA.

*Pediculus capitis*—Head-lice.

*Pediculus vestimenti*—Body-lice. Carrier of typhus and relapsing fever.

*Pediculus pubis*—Crab-lice.

*Menopon pallidum*, Nitzsch.

*Cimex lectularius*—Bed-bug. Carrier of relapsing fever.

*Cimex hirundinis*—Kasau bug.

*Cimex rotundatus*—Réunion Island bug.

*Cimex columbarius*, Jenyns.

*Cimex boueti*, Brumpt.

*Reduvius personatus*, Fabricius.

*Reduvius amoenus*. Borneo bug.

*Reduvius serratus*. Indian bug.

*Reduvius cruentus*. Bloodthirsty bug.

*Conorhinus infestans*, King. Argentine bug or benchucha.

*Conorhinus megistus*, Burmeister. Brazil bug. Carrier of *Trypanosoma cruzi*.

*Conorhinus rubrofasciatus*. Possibly carrier of *Leishmania donovani*.



*Conorhinus sanguisuga*.

*Pulex irritans*—Common flea. Carrier of plague.

*Pulex Cheopis*, Rothschild. Carrier of plague.

*Ctenocephalus canis*. Intermediate host of *Leishmania infantum*.

*Sarcopsylla penetrans*, Linnæus. **Synonym**, *Dermatophilus penetrans*.—Jigger.—Habitat: Skin of foot.

*Glossina palpalis*—Tsetse fly. Intermediate host of *Trypanosoma gambiense*.

*Glossina morsitans*—Tsetse fly. Intermediate host of *Trypanosoma rhodesiense*.

*Glossina longipennis*, Corti.

*Glossina fusca*. Possibly intermediate host of *Trypanosoma*.

*Anopheles maculipennis*.

*Anopheles bifurcatus*.

*Anopheles martini*, Laveran.

*Anopheles vincenti*, Laveran.

*Anopheles formosaensis*.

*Anopheles faranti*, Laveran.

*Myzomyia funesta*, Giles.

*Myzomyia culicifacies*, Giles.

*Myzomyia turkhudi*, Liston.

*Myzomyia superpicta*.

*Myzomyia christophersi*.

*Pyretophorus jeyporensis*.

*Pyretophorus myzomyifacies*.

*Myzorhynchus pseudopictus*.

} Intermediate hosts of malarial parasites.

*Myzorhynchus ziemanni*.

*Myzorhynchus constani*, Laveran.

*Myzorhynchus paludis*, Theobald.

*Nyssorhynchus fuliginosus*, Giles.

*Nyssorhynchus maculipalpis*,  
Giles.

*Nyssorhynchus theobaldi*, Giles.

*Nyssorhynchus stephensi*, Liston.

*Cellia punctata*.

*Cellia pharoensis*, Theobald.

*Simulium reptans*.

*Simulium maculatum*.

*Phlebotomus papatasii*.

Carrier of Sand-fly fever.

Intermediate hosts of malaria  
parasites.

*Myzomyia rossi*, Giles.

*Pyretophorus costalis*.

*Myzorhynchus sinensis*.

*Cellia argyrotarsus*.

Intermediate hosts of malarial  
and filarial parasites.

*Culex pipiens*, Linnæus.

*Culex sitiens*, Wiedermann.

*Culex skusei*, Giles.

*Culex gelidus*, Theobald.

Intermediate hosts of filarial  
parasites.

*Culex fatigans*, Wiedermann.—Intermediate host of *filaria bancrofti*.  
—Possible carrier of dengue.

*Stegomyia calopus*.—**Synonym**, *S. fasciata*.—Intermediate host for  
filarial parasites. Carrier of yellow fever.

<i>Stegomyia gracilis</i> .	}	Intermediate hosts of filarial parasites.
<i>Anopheles annulipes</i> .		
<i>Myzorhynchus peditæniatus</i> .		
<i>Nyssorhynchus albimanus</i> .		
<i>Mansonia uniformis</i> .	}	Probable intermediate hosts of <i>filaria bancrofti</i> .
<i>Mansonia nero</i> .		
<i>Scutomyia albolineata</i> , Giles.		
<i>Tæniorhynchus domesticus</i> .		
<i>Stomoxys calcitrans</i> . Stable-fly—carrier of pathogenic organisms.		

DIPTEROUS INSECTS THE LARVÆ OF WHICH ARE CAUSES  
OF MYIASIS.

*Hypoderma bovis*, de Geer. Larvâ, known as *Æstrus hominis*.  
Habitat : Skin and subcutaneous tissue.

*Hypoderma diana*, Brauer. Habitat : Skin.

*Hypoderma lineata*. De Villers. Habitat : Skin.

*Gastrophilus hæmorrhoidalis*. Leach. Habitat : Skin and subcutaneous tissue.

*Gastrophilus nasalis*. Linnæus. Habitat : Skin.

*Gastrophilus veterinus*. Habitat : Intestine.

*Dermatobia cyaniventris*. Larva known as Ver Macaque. Habitat : Skin.

*Cordylobya anthropophaga*. Tumble fly. Larva known as Ver du Cayor. Probably identical with *Æstrus livingstoni*, Cobbold, and with Lund's larva of the Congo. Habitat : Skin.

*Æstrus ovis*, Linnæus. Habitat : Nasal cavity, frontal sinus and pharynx.

*Rhincœstrus nasalis*, Brauer. Habitat : Nasal cavities and frontal sinuses.

*Chrysomya macellaria*. Fabricius. Larva known as screw-worm.  
Habitat : Nasal cavity, frontal sinus and open wounds.

*Lucilia cæsar*. Habitat : Intestine and open wounds.

*Lucilia sericata*. Habitat : Skin.

*Calliphora vomitoria*. Linnæus. Habitat : Nasal cavity and open open wounds.

*Calliphora erythrocephala*. Habitat : Nasal cavity and open wounds.

*Calliphora limensis*. Habitat : Nasal cavity.

*Sarcophaga carnaria*. Linnæus. Habitat : Subcutaneous tissue.

*Sarcophaga magnifica*. Scheiner. Habitat : Subcutaneous tissue.

*Sarcophaga ruficornis*. Habitat : Skin and subcutaneous tissue.

*Sarcophaga latifrons*. Fallen. Habitat : Auditory meatus.

*Anthomyia pluvialis*. Habitat : Skin and auditory meatus.

*Homalomyia canicularis*. Habitat : Intestine, bladder and urethra.

*Homalomyia scalaris*. Habitat : Intestine.

*Homalomyia incisurata*. Habitat : Intestine.

*Auchmeromyia luteola*. Habitat : Skin.

*Piophilæ casei*, Linnæus. Habitat : Intestine.

*Teichomyza fusca*, Macquart. Habitat : Intestine.

*Hydrothæa meteorica*. Habitat : Intestine.

*Musca domestica*. Habitat : Intestine and open wounds—carrier of pathogenic bacteria.

*Cyrtoneura stabulans*. Habitat : Intestine and open wounds.

*Helophilus pendulinus*. Larva, rat-tailed. Habitat : Intestine.

*Eristalis tenax*. Larva, rat-tailed. Habitat : Intestine.

*Eristalis dimidiatus*. Larva, rat-tailed. Habitat : Intestine.



## VEGETABLE PARASITES.

I. FISSION-FUNGI OR SCHIZOMYCETES. **Synonym, BACTERIA.**

*Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus.*

„ „ *albus.*

„ „ *citreus.*

Common causes of suppuration; occur in cutaneous pustules, boils, carbuncles, localised abscesses, deep and visceral inflammations, catarrhs of mucous membranes; and may be causes of septicæmia.

*Streptococcus pyogenes.*

A cause of local abscess, diffuse inflammation of connective tissue, erysipelas, endocarditis, meningitis, and septicæmia,

*Diplococcus pneumoniae.* **Synonym, Pneumococcus.**

A cause of lobar and lobular pneumonia, and of other pneumococcal infections.

*Diplococcus intracellularis meningitidis.* **Synonym, Meningococcus.**

The cause of epidemic cerebro-spinal fever, and of some other forms of meningitis.

*Micrococcus catarrhalis.*

Found in certain cases of broncho-pneumonia and other catarrhal conditions of the respiratory tract.

*Diplococcus gonorrhoeæ.* **Synonym, Gonococcus.**

The cause of gonorrhœa, and of other gonococcal infections.

*Micrococcus tetragenus.*

Found in abscess of the gums, in cavities of the lung in pulmonary tuberculosis, and may be a cause of general infection.

*Micrococcus Melitensis.* **Synonym, micrococcus Brucci.**

The cause of Mediterranean fever.



*Bacillus anthracis.*

The cause of anthrax.

*Bacillus perfringens.* **Synonyms,** *Bacillus Welchii*, *Bacillus aerogenes capsulatus.*

The cause of some cases of gas gangrene.

*Bacillus œdematis maligni.* **Synonym,** *Vibrion septique.*

The cause of malignant œdema, and some cases of gas gangrene.

*Bacillus pyocyaneus.*

May be a cause of abscess, and of septicæmia.

*Bacillus tetani.*

The cause of tetanus.

*Bacillus mallei.*

The cause of acute glanders and farcy.

*Bacillus fusiformis*, found in Vincent's angina.

*Bacillus pestis.*

The cause of plague.

*Bacillus*, Ducrey's (the cause of soft sore).

*Bacillus lepræ.*

The cause of leprosy.

*Bacillus proteus.*

A cause of cystitis and of wound infection.

*Bacillus coryzæ.* **Synonym,** *Bacillus segmentosus.*

*Bacillus diphtheriæ.*

*Bacillus pertussis.*

*Bacillus tuberculosis.*

*Hominis.*

*Bovis.*

*Avium.*

*Bacillus coli.*

An occasional cause of local inflammation, and of septicæmia.

*Bacillus typhosus.*

The cause of typhoid fever.

*Bacillus paratyphosus A.*

The cause of certain cases of paratyphoid fever.

*Bacillus paratyphosus B.*

The cause of certain cases of paratyphoid fever.

*Bacillus enteritidis* (Gärtner).

A cause of epidemic food poisoning.

*Bacillus dysenteriae.*

Shiga.

Flexner.

Causes of bacterial dysentery.

*Bacillus influenzae.*

*Spirillum cholerae.* **Synonyms,** *Comma bacillus*, *Bacillus cholerae* (Koch). *Vibrio cholerae.*

The cause of Asiatic cholera.

## II. BUDDING FUNGI, OR BLASTOMYCETES.

*Blastomyces albicans.* **Synonym,** *Oidium albicans.*

The cause of thrush.

*Blastomyces dermatitidis.*

The cause of some chronic ulcerative lesions of the skin.

## III. HYPHAL-FUNGI, OR HYPHOMYCETES.

*Actinomyces bovis.* **Synonym,** *Streptothrix bovis.*

A cause of actinomycosis.

*Actinomyces Maduræ*. **Synonym**, *Streptothrix maduræ*.

Found in the white variety of Madura disease.

The black variety of Madura disease is due to undetermined forms of vegetable micro-organisms.

*Actinomyces Eppingeri*. **Synonym**, *Streptothrix asteroides*.

A cause of actinomycosis.

*Sporothrix Schenckii*.

A cause of infective granuloma.

*Sporotrichon Beurmanni*.

• Cause of Sporotrichosis.

*Achorion Schönleini*.

The cause of favus.

*Microsporon Audouini*.

A cause of ringworm of the scalp.

*Microsporon furfur*.

The cause of pityriasis versicolor.

*Microsporon minutissimum*.

The cause of erythrasma.

*Trichophyton megalosporon endothrix*.

A cause of ringworm.

*Trichophyton megalosporon ectothrix*.

The cause of tinea sycosis, and some cases of ringworm of the nails.

*Aspergillus fumigatus*.

A cause of infective granuloma and found in old vomicae.

*Aspergillus flavus*.

*Aspergillus niger*.

*Mucor mucedo*.

} Causes of aural mycosis.

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